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NO. 7

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JULY • 1949

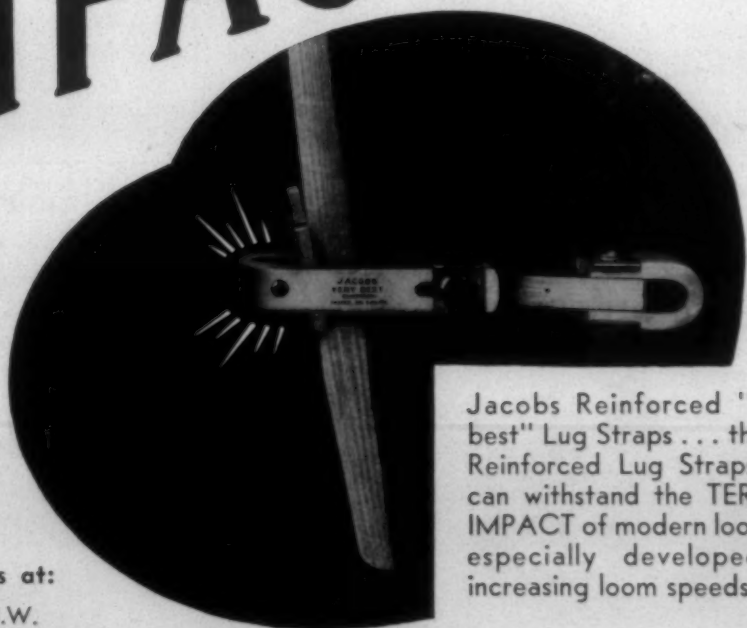
Featured in this issue
is a full report on the
recent Southern Textile
Association convention.
For story and pictures,
please turn to Page 39.

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March 2, 1911, at Postoffice,
Charlotte, N. C., under Act
of Congress, March 2, 1897.

IMPACT



Jacobs Reinforced "Very-
best" Lug Straps ... the only
Reinforced Lug Straps ...
can withstand the TERRIFIC
IMPACT of modern looms ...
especially developed for
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Additional Stocks at:

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DIVISION**
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Approved!



CUSHION GRIP

SONOCO Makes Everything in Textile Paper Carriers

Warp Spinning Bobbin (Straight Side)

Steadily growing acceptance of our Straight Side Warp Spinning Bobbin can mean only one thing—it has been mill TESTED and APPROVED.

The 5 distinct advantages have been demonstrated in repeated mill tests and production installations:

1. Easier doffing—breaks clear at top.
2. Uniform tension—from parallel sides.
3. Larger package—permits full traverse.
4. Positive clearance on spindle acorn at base.
5. Top drive contact—cushion grip feature.

Paralleling the growing use of our warp spinning bobbins, SONOCO laboratories continue working toward improving and perfecting its already impressive advantages.

Now available in all standard lengths and outside diameters to meet various traverse lengths, ring diameters and angles of yarn pull.



SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

BRANTFORD
ONT.

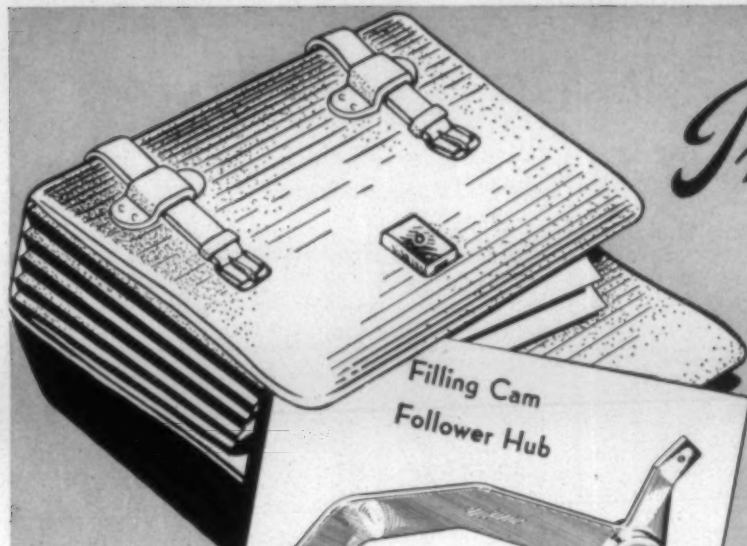
HARTSVILLE
S. C.

MYSTIC
CONN.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY



Improved Repair Parts

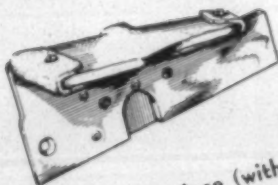


Filling Cam
Follower Hub



With Anti-Friction Bearings

Back Box Plate



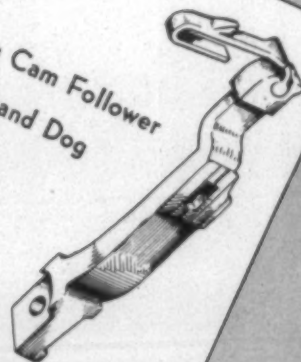
Adjustable two piece (with leather)

Clutch Finger

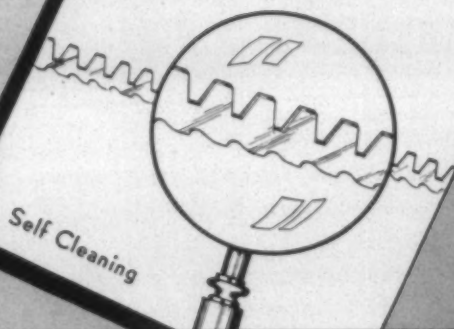


(Forging)

Filling Cam Follower
Hook and Dog



Sliding Feeler Bar



Self Cleaning

Improved Draper repair parts will help you increase your production by reducing loom stoppages and stepping up efficiency.

Ask a Draper salesman to show you the latest improved parts each time he comes around.

DRAPER CORPORATION



Atlanta, Ga.

Hopedale, Massachusetts

Spartanburg, S.C.

AMCO — specialists in humidifying and air-conditioning devices

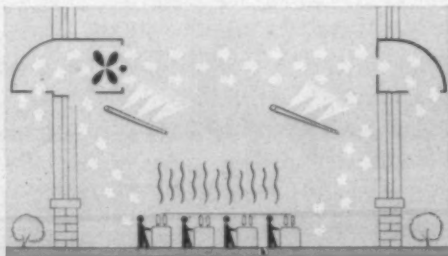
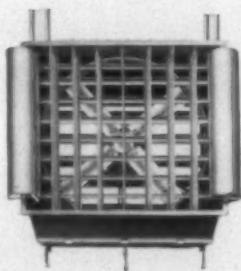
These devices as well as the complete humidification and cooling systems manufactured and installed by the American Moistening Company are the product of sixty years of cooperative research with the textile industry. All Amco equipment shares four important common characteristics . . . simplicity, practicality, capacity and basic economy . . . reasons why Amco equipment is preferred by textile mills.

AMCO AUTOMATIC SELF-CLEANING ATOMIZERS provide better spray without drip or feathering down. Automatically clean both air and water orifices. Assure trouble-free humidification. Over 500,000 now serving the textile industry.

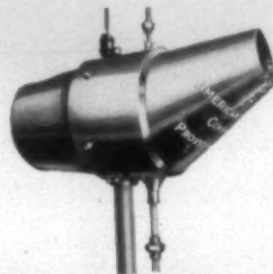


AMCO HUMIDITY CONTROL. The super-sensitive hygroscopic control element assures exceptionally close regulation of relative humidity. Extremely simple design plus rugged construction for minimum maintenance and maximum durability.

AMCO EVAPORATIVE COOLING UNIT—adaptable to existing humidifying systems and providing extreme flexibility. Promotes comfort and efficiency of workers by maximum cooling effect from evaporation. Introduces outside air into room in amounts regulated by climatic conditions and inside requirements. Amco Evaporative Cooling maintains the relative humidity best suited to the fibres and processes.

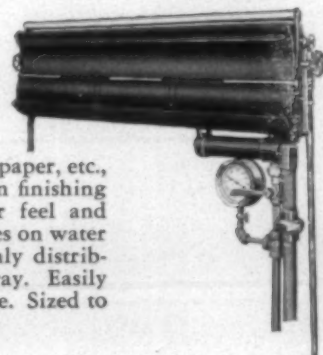


AMCO AMTEX HUMIDIFIER. A self-contained unit designed for small areas, such as laboratories, where exacting conditions are to be maintained. No compressed air required.



AMCO DAMPENER,

for textiles, leather, paper, etc., to apply moisture in finishing processes for better feel and appearance. Operates on water pressure, gives evenly distributed atomized spray. Easily regulated, adjustable. Sized to your requirements.



AMCO ELECTRO PSYCHROMETERS. An electrically driven fan draws air over wet and dry thermometer bulbs to provide extra accuracy of readings where space does not permit use of sling psychrometer.



AMCO SLING PSYCHROMETER in protective casing. A convenient size for mill use. Thermometers are carefully calibrated and have magnifying type tubes for easy reading.

Write for complete description of any of these AMCO devices or AMCO humidification and cooling systems.

AMCO

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AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., AFFILIATED WITH GRINNELL COMPANY, INC., PROVIDENCE, R. I. • BOSTON • ATLANTA • CHARLOTTE

From HANDKERCHIEFS to HOSIERY

every type of
textile production
is kept under

VEEDER-ROOT COUNTROL



Every type of textile machine . . .
from braiders and cards, to frames
and looms, to knitters and warpers
. . . all are completely controllable,
cost-wise, when they operate under Veeder-Root Countrol.

Let the Veeder-Root engineer in your locality show you exactly
what the newest improvements in 2-3 Convertible Pick, Hank,
Yardage and Knitting Counters can mean to your profit-picture.
And let him show you the full advantages of new Veeder-Root
Counters like the Loom Cut Meter and the new "Dozens" Counter
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Root to help you count up new profits! Just call the nearest
Veeder-Root office.

VEEDER-ROOT INCORPORATED

HARTFORD 2, CONNECTICUT — GREENVILLE, S. C.

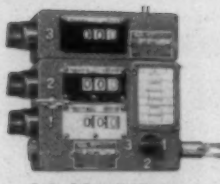
"Counting House of the Textile Industry"

In Canada: Veeder-Root of Canada, Ltd., 955 St. James Street, Montreal 3. In Great Britain: Veeder-Root Ltd., Kilspindie Road, Dundee, Scotland.

World's Most Complete Line of Textile Counters...



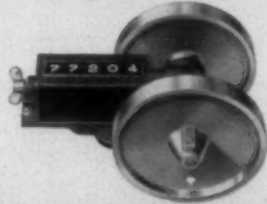
LOOM CUT-METERS



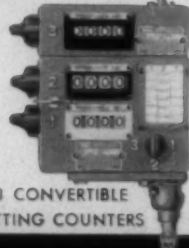
2-3 CONVERTIBLE
HANK COUNTERS



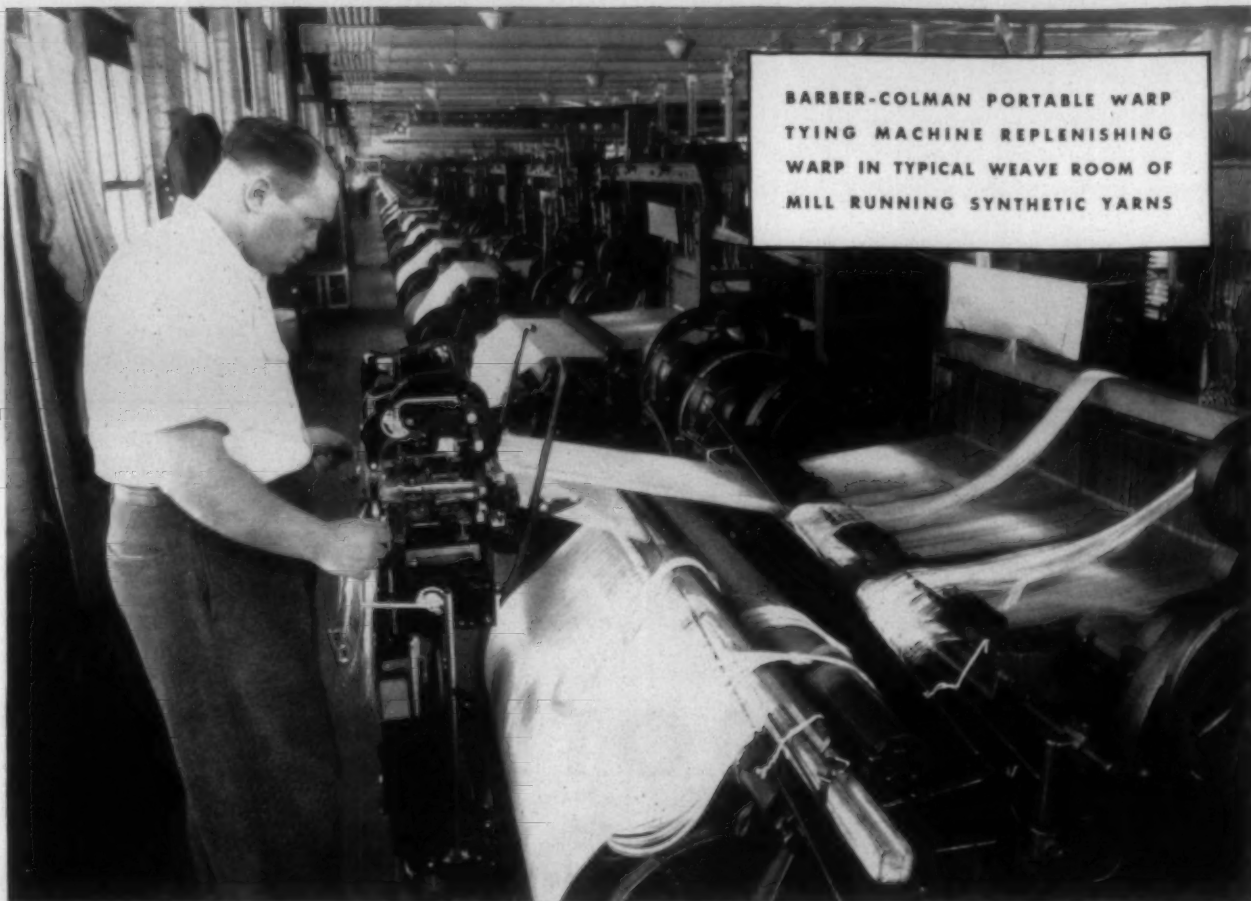
TEXTILE COUNTERS



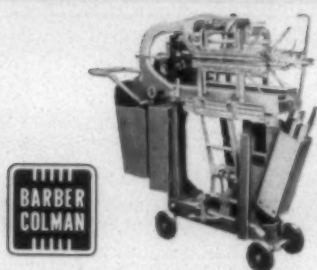
LINEAR COUNTERS



2-3 CONVERTIBLE
KNITTING COUNTERS



BARBER-COLMAN PORTABLE WARP TYING MACHINE REPLENISHING WARP IN TYPICAL WEAVE ROOM OF MILL RUNNING SYNTHETIC YARNS



BARBER-COLMAN PORTABLE WARP TYING MACHINE REDUCES REPLENISHMENT TIME ON NYLON WARPS FROM 16 HOURS TO 3 HOURS

Any mill seeking operating economies as an aid in successful competition should consider the possibilities offered by the

Barber-Colman Portable Warp Tying Machine. Data at the right shows the substantial saving that was made in the case of a mill running nylon on beams of 10,800 ends. Nylon is usually more difficult to twist-in than rayon or acetate yarns, because often an individual twist has to be repeated three or four times before it will hold. The Barber-Colman Portable Warp Tying Machine, on the other hand, will tie-in any type of synthetic yarn with equal speed and facility. The Barber-Colman Machine works directly in back of the loom, as shown in the picture above. It has an average capacity, including loading and unloading time, of 3000 to 5000 ends per hour, depending on the type and sley of the yarn. Only one operator is required for the complete replenishment operation. Barber-Colman Portable Warp Tying Machines are made to handle all kinds of yarns — cottons, wools, and synthetics. At the next opportunity, ask your Barber-Colman representative to discuss with you the possibility of savings in your mill.

DATA FROM THE MILL

CROWN WEAVING COMPANY
SCRANTON, PA.

MACHINE METHOD

Barber-Colman "LS" Portable Warp Tying Machine
One Operator (No helper)
Beam — 10,800 ends
40/34/15 TT Nylon
220 sley
Total Tying-in and Loom Down Time —
3 hours

MANUAL METHOD

One Twisting-in Hand
Total Time, including setting up, hand twisting, pulling through, and loom down time — 16 hours

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

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ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND



The Height of Softness

AHCOVELS[®]

Fabrics with a smooth, flexible hand, fabrics with softness as you like it . . . are those treated with AHCOVELS — cationic or anionic and *all substantive!*

Learn why AHCOVELS give cotton, wool and synthetic fabrics the height of softness . . . and do it economically! Send for free AHCOVEL sample and complete data. [®]Trademark

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Established 1815 — Plants at Dighton, Mass., Charlotte, N. C. and Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE • CINCINNATI



They're both right! For today, most textilemen know that the use of a soap or a synthetic in wet processing operations depends on the nature of the operation, the properties of the fiber, etc. Some operations call for high wetting and penetrating action—others for high detergent or emulsifying power. That's why certain textile processes call for soaps, others for synthetics . . . and Armour makes the best of both. For instance . . .

You need a soap—

In fulling wool—a soap with good lubricant properties like Armour's FLINT CHIPS.

In finishing cottons—a low titered soap, free from rancidity like Armour's CERTIFIED or TEXSCOUR.

In finishing synthetics—a high purity soap, free from rancidity like Armour's FLINT CHIPS, CERTIFIED or TEXSCOUR.

You need a synthetic—

In dyeing cottons and wool—a synthetic that has stability to acid and dye-suspending action like Armour's REGAL or ENERGETIC.

In scouring water repellent or resin treated fabrics—a synthetic with good detergent action like Armour's TRIUMPH or REGAL.

In desizing cottons—a synthetic with rapid penetration and wetting action like REGAL.

ARMOUR

Industrial Soap Division

Armour and Co., 1355 W. 31st St., Chicago 9, Ill.

You can use either a soap or synthetic—

In kierboiling cottons—and in boil-off—a soap or synthetic with rapid penetration and/or soil removing and suspending action like CERTIFIED or FLINT CHIPS—REGAL or ENERGETIC DETERGENTS.

In scouring raw wool—a soap or synthetic with good detergent properties, easy solubility and rinsability like RE-NU and TEXSCOUR or TRIUMPH and REGAL DETERGENTS.

Armour has a quality soap—a quality synthetic
for your every textile use.

WRITE TODAY!

Please send me Armour's handy reference chart to help in selecting the right soap or synthetic for each textile processing operation.

Name.....Title.....

Firm.....

Firm Address.....

City.....Zone..... State.....

SAVES UP TO 60%

by using Bemis TITE-FIT TUBING

This recent letter from a Tite-Fit Tubing customer shows what big savings are realized when this waste-eliminating method is used.

This versatile tubing fits almost any shape and a wide variety of package sizes. One roll may cover many different diameters and lengths without waste.



BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Brooklyn 32, New York



Also manufactured by Canadian Bag Co., Ltd., Montreal, and Ontario Bag Company, Port Colborne, Ontario.

Thermoid *Company*
AUTOMOTIVE • INDUSTRIAL • OIL FIELD • TEXTILE PRODUCTS
TRENTON • NEW JERSEY • USA

Bemis Brothers Bag Company
Second Avenue and 51st Street
Brooklyn 32, New York

Gentlemen:

We have used Tite-Fit Tubing since its inception over 10 years ago. Accurate time study figures show our savings in labor costs on regular packaging operations to be as high as 33% to 60%.

In addition, Tite-Fit Tubing has also provided the superior covering that is required for our export packaging. We are particularly pleased by the favorable comment we receive from our customers on the neat, secure bales in which our merchandise is shipped.

Very truly yours,

Ward A. Harant

Traffic Manager,
Thermoid Company

Perhaps you will find equally large savings with Tite-Fit Tubing. It's worth investigating. Get the facts. Mail the coupon now.

MAIL COUPON NOW

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., 5114 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

- ☐ Send descriptive folder on TITE-FIT TUBING
☐ Send sample. Our packages are approximately _____ inches in circumference. (Please specify).

Name _____

Firm _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____



You Can Really Go Places on this "MERRY-GO-ROUND"!

EXTRA VERSATILITY for the new C&K W-3 All-Purpose Looms is made possible by C&K's "Merry-Go-Round" (or tricolor) feature:

This exclusive feature permits automatic bobbin-changing operation on a 4x2 box automatic basis, for weaving 3 colors or kinds of filling, taking 1 pick at a time from each color or class . . . with each of the 3 shuttles picking once in turn.

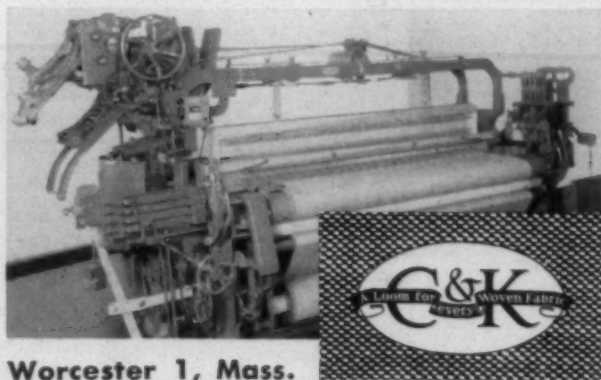
On the same basis, the new W-3 Loom may be operated to mix 1 color of filling . . . a single pick at a time . . . from 3 shuttles running in rotation . . . for contrasting warp and filling fabrics, or where uneven appearance is hard to avoid.

What's more, this same loom can be quickly and easily converted to a 4x1 box automatic bobbin-changing loom . . . or to a 4x4 box non-automatic loom for pick-and-pick work, where as many as 7 colors of filling may be called at will.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS • Worcester 1, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLENTOWN, PA. • CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO.,
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

This "Merry-Go-Round" feature . . . plus other exclusive C&K features like the new all-purpose take-up, full automatic letoff, positive shedding, and closer timing . . . give you a range of operating flexibility which you can get from no other weaving machinery. Write for complete details on each of these features.



This "Invisible Trademark" Stands Back of the Trademarks of the World's Finest Woven Fabrics.

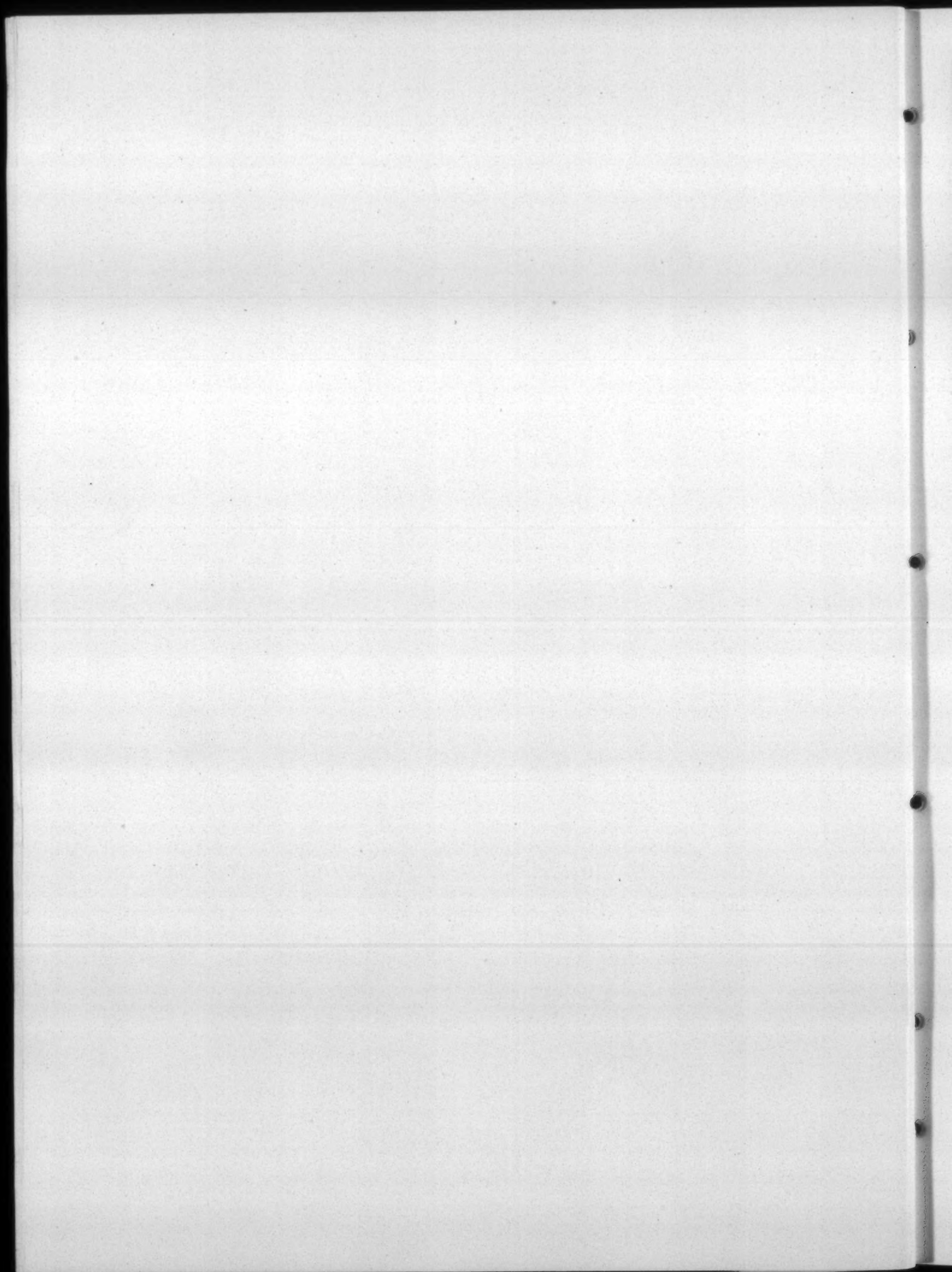


**wherever
color
is used
Specify**

National Aniline Dyes 

For Complete Satisfaction on Dyestuffs,
Formulas and Application Service in your Mill

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION • ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y. BOSTON • PROVIDENCE • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO • PORTLAND, ORE.
GREENSBORO • CHARLOTTE • ATLANTA • NEW ORLEANS • CHATTANOOGA • TORONTO





WHITIN Model "K"

Selective Type Trap Twister

For Economy and Ease of Operation

For modern large package twisting, more and more of today's Woolen and Worsted mills — particularly carpet and papermakers' felt mills — are using Whitin Model "K" selective type Trap Twisters with marked success, both from the standpoint of economy and ease of operation.

These 7½" gauge twisters have individual control on each component yarn, resulting in all knots being in the single yarn, thereby eliminating ply knots. The two spindle 2" tape drive assures positive and uniform twisters. Ample creel space is

provided for the twisting of 2, 3 and 4 ply yarns from cops, mule and frame bobbins. 6" rings and 9¾" traverse produce a twister spool holding from 36 to 42 ounces of yarn depending on the number of plies and turns of twist.

The Model "K" Twister has special auto-lubricated rings which assures long life to rings and travelers at high spindle speeds. The sturdy ring rail is vibration-free and the whole machine is built low, permitting easy access to the creel by the operative.

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA.

The Popular Purchasing Agent

(and how he got that way)

ONCE there was a bright new purchasing agent who wanted to become successful. Naturally, he said to himself, "One thing to do is find some costs I can cut." So he sharpened a big red pencil and went to work on the pile of requisitions on his desk.



ONE PRODUCT cropped up again and again. Calgon.* There were requisitions for Calgon for threshold treatment of plant water supply . . . for the dye house . . . for kier boil . . . for bleaching . . . sizing. "Wow," he said, "Calgon must be good stuff."

BUT MAYBE there was some other stuff—just as good—that cost less. Maybe. Being a smart fellow, he knew that cutting costs could sometimes be awful expensive. So he decided to have a talk with the plant chemist first.



"I WAS just thinking," he told the man behind the beakers, "about all these requisitions for Calgon. Maybe we could buy some other phosphate that's just as good—only cheaper. Think of the money we'd save."

"JUST A MINUTE," the chemist said. "First, we don't buy Calgon, exactly—we buy the results we get with Calgon. They never vary. I said, 'never.' Second, there isn't any just-as-good phosphate."

"FOR INSTANCE," the chemist continued, "When we use Calgon in the dye house, we get cleaner goods, brighter shades, and less 'crocking.' There's never any danger we'll have to bleach and redye our fabrics. I wish I had the money Calgon saves us there alone. I'd buy a house. I'd buy a row of houses."

"BUT," the purchasing agent said.

"BESIDES," the chemist continued, "look at the trouble Calgon saves us. I mean big trouble. We get in a jam on a new process or something and I see dollars sailing out the window. And maybe me out the door. That's when I'm glad I can call on Calgon's chemists. See what I mean?"



THE PURCHASING AGENT was 'way ahead of him. He saw how he could get to be a real popular guy in a hurry. He scooted back to his desk and grabbed his big red pencil and marked a big "RUSH" on all those Calgon requisitions.

*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HAGAN
HALL
BUROMIN
CALGON

calgon, inc.

A SUBSIDIARY OF
HAGAN CORPORATION

HAGAN BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.



EXTREME PRESSURE



Boston • Charlotte, N. C. • Pitts-
burgh • Philadelphia • Chicago
Detroit • Tulsa • Cleveland
San Francisco • Toronto, Canada



All production machinery will last longer — give better service — if the proper lubricant is used. That's why you will find it profitable to use high quality Tycol oils and greases in your plant.

There's a reason! No matter what your lubricating need — *EXTREME PRESSURE, high or low temperature, high speed or any other service condition — there's a Tycol oil or grease suited to your specific requirements.

Refined from the highest grade crudes, Tycol lubricants are exceptionally resistant to breakdown which means greater economy . . . longer machine life for every type of equipment.

Tide Water Associated will gladly recommend the Tycol lubricant that meets your particular requirements. Call, write or wire your nearest Tide Water Associated office today.



*LEARN WHAT THIS PRODUCT CHARACTERISTIC MEANS TO YOU — READ "LUBRICANIA"
This informative handbook, "Tide Water Associated Lubricania," gives clear, concise descriptions of the basic tests used to determine important properties of oils and greases. For your free copy, write to Tide Water Associated Oil Company, 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y.

REFINERS AND MARKETERS OF VEEDOL — THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MOTOR OIL

Paper has **LOTS**
of uses



IN THE TEXTILE BUSINESS, *for instance . . .*

There are many uses for paper within the textile industry. Dillard has the right paper for the right use. Each of the six Dillard houses is adequately stocked for your requirements.

Dillard is the convenient source of supply for your winding boards, jacquard boards, hosiery inserts . . . for the hundreds of kinds of tapes you use . . . for beaming papers . . . for kraft papers . . . special cone

and yarn wraps . . . case linings . . . for printed tissues and envelopes, or even paper towels and cups used in the mill.

Dillard realizes the importance of supplying you with the right paper for the right need, and remains constantly stocked with a diversified line. Our trained personnel can help you in any matters pertaining to paper or allied products.

If it's paper . . .

GREENSBORO, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

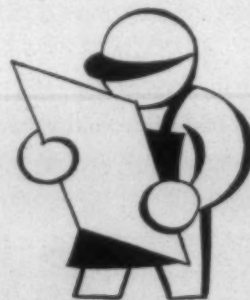
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ROANOKE, VA.

BRISTOL, VA.-TENN.

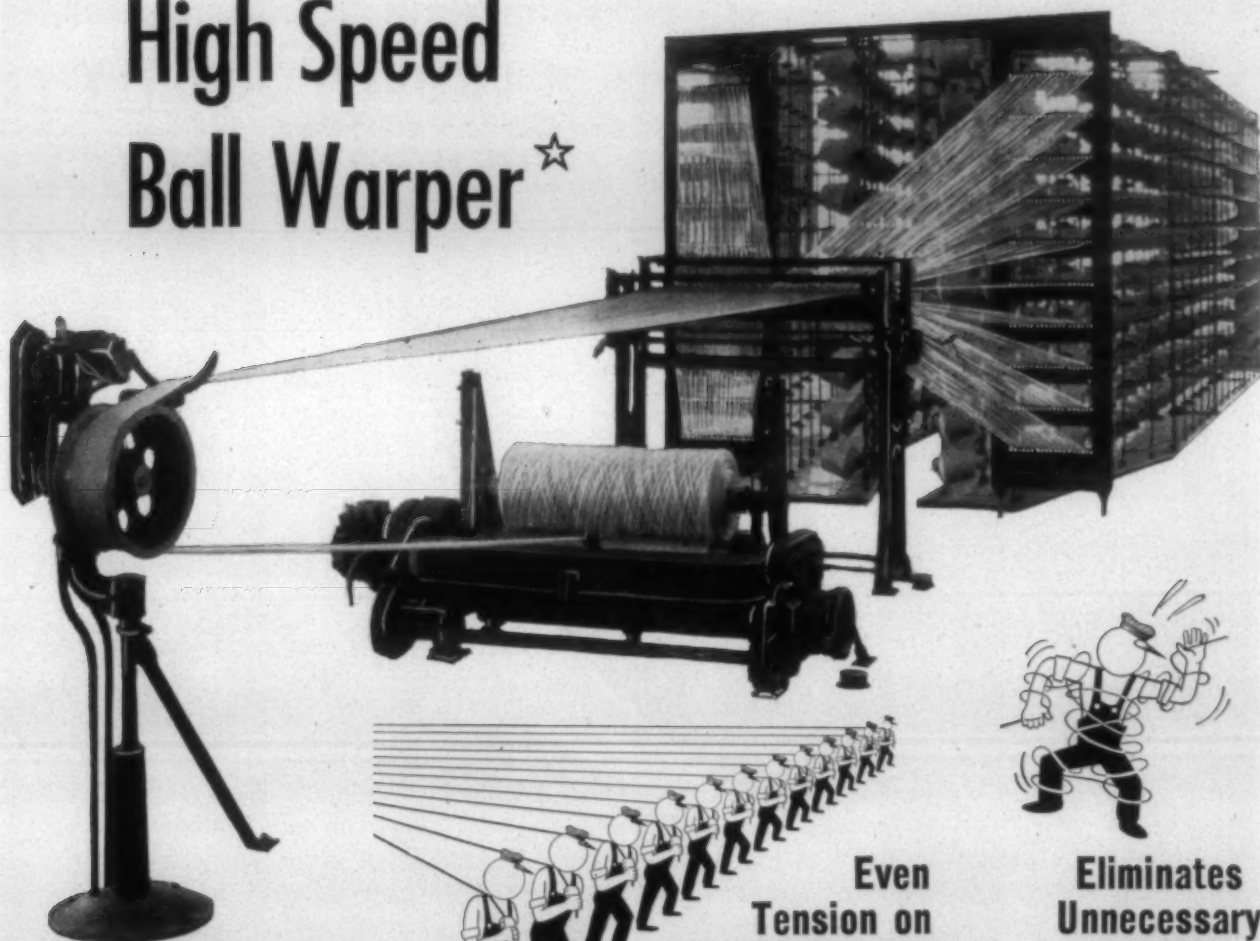
Dillard



PAPER COMPANY

The Cocker High Speed Ball Warper[☆]

-----Assures Better Dyeing,
Mercerizing and Weaving



**Eliminates
Unnecessary
Tangling**

**Even
Tension on
Individuals Ends**



Eliminates BREAKS

**with Magazine Cone Creel
and Electric Eyeboard
Stop Motion*

Ball warps produced on this machine save you money on your dyeing, mercerizing and weaving operations as well as in warping. Each Cocker Ball Warper is individually motor driven at speeds up to 500 yards per minute and is equipped with automatic counter and leasing clock. We will be glad to give you full information on request.

Also: Combination Ball and Snake Warpers

Cocker

Machine and Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.

**WORLD'S LARGEST DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF COMPLETE
WARP PREPARATORY EQUIPMENT**

CUT COSTS • INCREASE EFFICIENCY STEP UP PRODUCTION

With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY

Made and Delivered with DEPENDABLE SERVICE

Production profits from beginning to end are yours—if your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.



Simply write,
wire or phone

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS



HERE'S A TYPICAL TEST

ONE OF 486

THAT WESTINGHOUSE FLUORESCENT LAMPS PASS

A phosphor crystal functions at top efficiency in a fluorescent lamp when its atoms are united in a definite pattern. Here a Westinghouse scientist tests mixtures of new phosphors in the Research Laboratory at Bloomfield, New Jersey.

That's Why Westinghouse Fluorescent Lamps


WORK SO WELL

BURN SO BRIGHT

LAST SO LONG

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S

Westinghouse
THE NAME YOU KNOW IN *Lamps*



Start **RIGHT** ... Start with **TUFFER**

FEEL their sense of pride? Tuffer card clothing is a joy to put on. Its specially constructed cylinder cloth hugs the cylinder and holds the points in perfect alignment.

Soon these cylinders will begin to roll . . . opening up, separating, and paralleling the individual fibres . . . improving the operation of subsequent manufacturing steps.

Call in a Tuffer man—let him help you get the right start toward better quality and higher operating efficiency.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO. WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Gastonia, N. C.

Branches: Philadelphia, Pa. and Blanco, Texas

Direct Representation in Canada

A-8

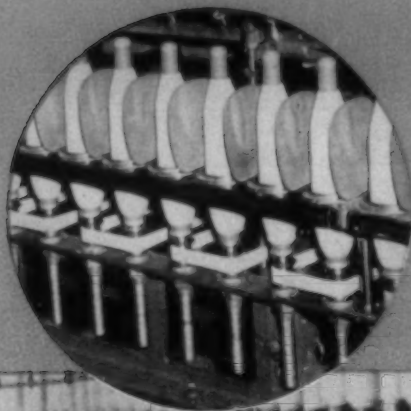
TUFFER
CARD CLOTHING

IMPROVES PRODUCTION ALL ALONG THE LINE

Marquette ROLLER BEARING SPINDLES

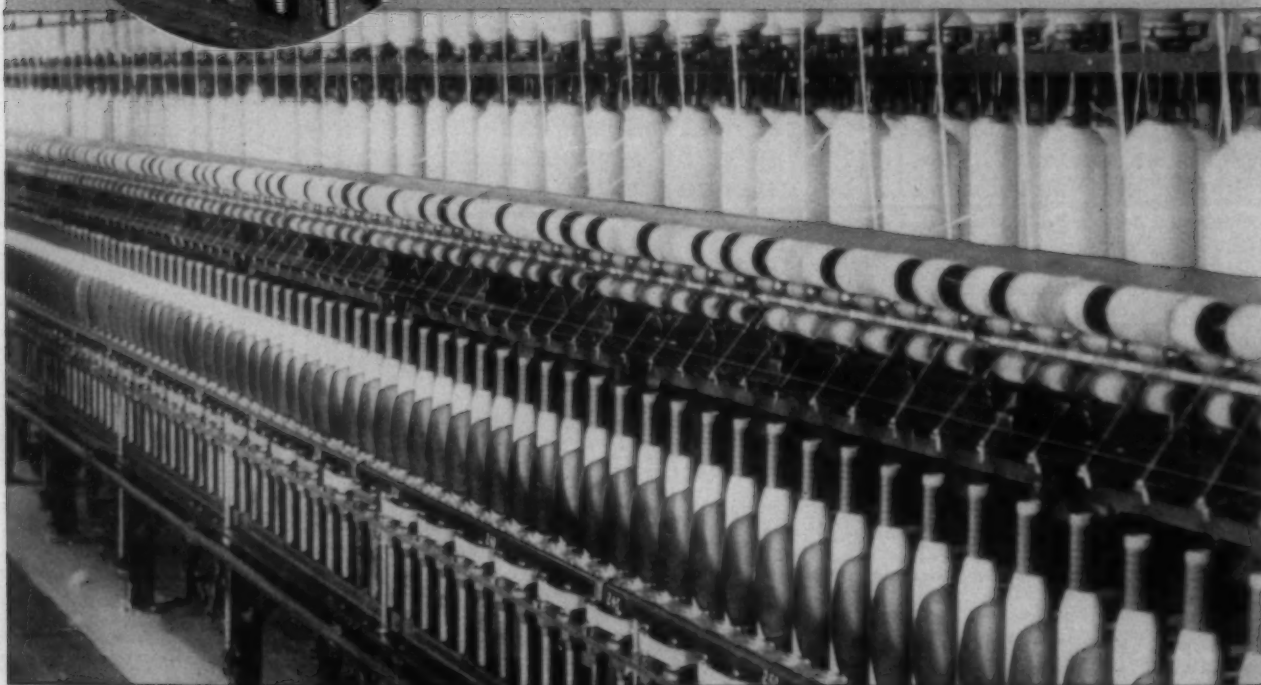
with **FULL-FLOATING FOOTSTEP BEARING**

For Cotton, Rayon, Nylon, Wool, Worsted



This cotton mill has 20,000 Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles equipped for 12 in. paper tubes holding 10.8 oz. of yarn. They replaced plain bearing spindles equipped for 10 in. tubes holding 7 oz. of yarn. Increase in tube length resulted in a yarn gain of 54%. Power consumption was reduced 13%.

Increase your production and reduce your costs by modernizing your old frames with Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles, or specify them on new frames. They operate efficiently at high speeds with large packages, and require less power. For a test installation, contact our home office or one of our representatives.



The

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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Something that will cushion the backslide in business and industry without publicly admitting its use, or even the presence of recession, is earnestly sought by the Administration. Truman has finally decided inflation controls are not what he needed. Politically he will not admit there's a recession, but he's pressuring his economic experts to devise stimulants to check it.

The experts are having trouble, too; they cannot agree on what the recession is, or on a cure for it. Some of them think big government spending is the thing, with money found in higher taxes. But Congress balks at taxes, rejects controls, and feels business should have a free hand to right itself.

Maneuvering in the matter is merely early stage setting for next year's election contest. The lines are already drawn; it will be a struggle between conservatives and socialist-laborites in both parties, with the significance of a presidential campaign. In the South the battle will be intense, with all-out efforts to defeat old-line Democrats in every state.

Truman's stinging defeat in repealing the Taft-Hartley Law means it will be the pivotal point of action by labor unions in the 1950 election. Union leaders lost their fight for a law of their own making. They have the alternative of keeping the present law, or taking a new one largely written by Taft.

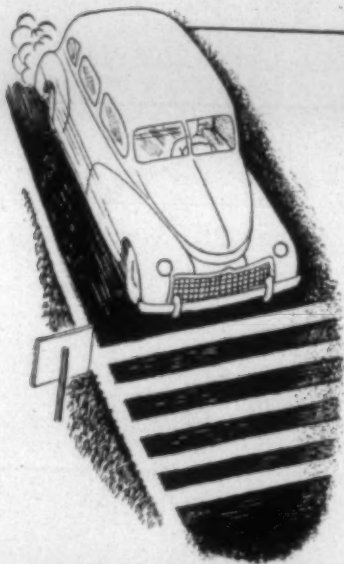
House leaders told Truman that the most that could be expected in the lower chamber would be re-enactment of the Wood bill. This bill passed the House and was then sent back to the committee. If merged with the Taft bill in a Senate and House conference, a presidential veto would be assured.

Labor-minded senators are angry at the action of Green, Murray and other union leaders in refusing to agree on a labor bill that could draw more votes than the Taft bill. They told Truman the union bosses defeated repeal. Basic difference between Congress and the union bosses is that Congress wants a labor-management act, laying down rules for both management and labor. The labor union bosses want a law regulating only management. The Wood and Taft bills provided regulation for both of them.

How much of an issue the unions can make of the present law in the 1950 election is debatable. They seized on Truman's election as a victory for them, and coined a "mandate."

Both Truman forces and the unions will concentrate on electing more New Dealers in the South next year. They think this is

Good, Better, Best —which is which by Test!



The Hit-the-Road Test

It's a good sign to drive along a turnpike and see a series of white stripes painted across the road. It means the state is on the job. Its public officials are testing the endurance of different paints to determine the best for marking traffic lanes.

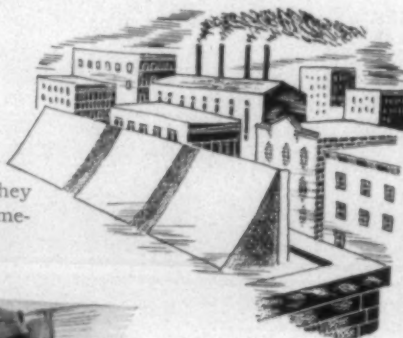


The Half-a-Head Test

It's a horrible way to treat a poor innocent girl. But it's big business . . . *important* business. To compare the effectiveness of different shampoos they split a girl's head in halves (figuratively, of course) and do one side with one shampoo, the other side with another.

The Hoboken Test

One of the most prominent laboratories in America tested dyed fabrics by hanging them for one year on a roof in Hoboken, N. J. We wondered why they picked Hoboken. They said there was something in the air.



The Dollars-and-Sense Test

It takes good common sense to save important dollars on industrial painting jobs. That is why it's wise to test paints before final specification. After all, it isn't the cost per gallon that counts. It's the *amount* of paint required and the *time and labor* involved that govern the cost of the job. So test. Compare. Yes, compare *by performance* a gallon of any other good paint with a gallon of Barreled Sunlight. See how much more yardage Barreled Sunlight gives you. Clock how much faster Barreled Sunlight goes on. Notice how much whiter, cleaner, more solid Barreled Sunlight looks after drying. You'll be convinced, once and for all, that Barreled Sunlight is the paint that makes sense and saves dollars. It tops any other paint on the market.

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their only chance of breaking the strong coalition control in this Congress.

New Deal leaders base their hope of unseating Republicans and Southerners on a belief that conservatives of both parties will not vote. A recent survey by C. I. O. officials shows that less than 20 per cent of management and supervisory personnel in industry are registered voters, or cast ballots in 1948.

Union forces are already beating the bushes for millions of dollars to elect a labor Congress. Truman has been told there will be plenty of money. The unions will go into the Northern and Western farm areas promising subsidies far in excess of anything heretofore on behalf of New Deal-labor candidates.

If plans of the union politicians should carry through, the next Congress will be a rubber stamp for organized labor, organized farmers and organized welfare government. Wage earners and farmers will be told that defeat of Truman's campaign promises has heavily penalized both of them.

John L. Lewis' "strike every Thursday" is expected to continue indefinitely. Mine owners have rejected the Lewis demand for a wage increase and doubling the present 20 cents a ton welfare deduction, with a 35-hour week. Operators say the demands imply rigid price fixing by agreement.

Sweeping investigation of R. F. C. financing of New Deal pet projects, and schemes of "insiders," is scheduled by Senate coalitionists in the next session. Hundreds of millions of dollars appear to have been sunk in chimerical schemes cooked up by New Dealers, or in loans to concerns in which they found fat jobs at higher pay in resigning from R. F. C.

Public housing, committing the government to spending billions on housing projects, is all set to go. It is Truman's second victory on campaign promises. Opponents say it may break down in the biggest spending debacle in national history. Chief trouble in housing, it's claimed, are ruinous labor union exactions.

Britain's economic predicament is causing grave concern to Truman advisers, who fear effects in this country. They are debating a dollar loan of several billion as a stabilization move. Britain wants the loan, but not pound devaluation with it.

Living beyond income, and over-spending on costly social welfare schemes, accounts for the British crisis, in the opinion of House fiscal experts. A regimented and nationalized industrial machine broke down under the twin loads of wealth lost in war and ever multiplying taxing and spending for welfare plans.

British pledges of aid to western European countries for post-war recovery are expected to fall on this country. However, fiscal committees in Congress will demand a new survey of European needs, with determination of the extent to which needs are lessened. It will bring stirring controversy in the next session.



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RING SIZE	Increased 50%	2 inch, before 3 inch, after
TRAVERSE	Increased 20%	7½ inch, before 9 inch, after
DOFFING PERIOD	Increased 175%	every few minutes, before every 2 to 6 hours, after



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this mill from one end to the other. The future of our mill depends on it. We must impress the directors with the need for approving such a program!"

"Yes, you are right. We've got to do it now

or we will certainly lose the favorable competitive position we have thus far managed to maintain. Let's make this program a matter of priority."

NOTE: Conversations like this are every-day occurrences in forward-thinking mills that, up to now, have been able to ride along on the wave of wartime prosperity. Our engineers will be glad to consult with any mill interested in better production, increased efficiency, and lower operating costs.



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the bulletin board

Questions, answers, comments and other material submitted by the readers for use in this column should be addressed to Editors, TEXTILE BULLETIN, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C. All material will be edited properly before publication.

CALENDER ROLL COMPRESSION

Sirs:

I would like to find out through your Bulletin Board where I can get the compression spring used on calender rolls on cards. The purpose is to compress the sliver and therefore get more pounds of sliver per can. I understand this is being used in lots of mills and I would like to know if there is any resultant objection, or any difficulty encountered in following processes, by using the compression spring on calender rolls.

J. H. Burgess
Superintendent
Consolidated Textile Co., Inc.
Lynchburg, Va.

¶ One supplier of the springs is Southern States Equipment Corp. of Hampton, Ga. Beginning on Page 43 of the May, 1949, TEXTILE BULLETIN there is an abstract of a discussion which took place during the Spring meeting of the Southern Textile Association's Eastern Carolina Division; in this you will find some comments appropriate to the subject.—Eds.

TEXTILE SHOWS

Sirs:

I would like to know something about the textile show to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., early in 1950. What I would like to know is some details concerning this show such as the date, how to go about becoming an exhibitor, whom to contact concerning this, and also any recommendations concerning the proper hotel to stay in.

J. Bynum Carter
A. B. Carter, Inc.
Gastonia, N. C.

¶ The show in question is to be called the "American Textile Machinery Exposition," and will be sponsored by the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers. It is scheduled for the week of May 8-12, 1950, in the Atlantic City Auditorium. We are not sure at present whether any space remains. There is, however, some talk about the possibility of utilizing the auditorium basement as additional exhibit space. As you may know, the Atlantic City Auditorium is one of the largest exhibition halls in the country. Inquiries should be directed to Albert C. Rau, Manager, Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions, Inc., 929 Park Square Build-

ing, Boston, Mass. He can answer all of your questions officially, including the one about hotels.

¶ The 16th Southern Textile Exposition will be held Oct. 2-7 in Textile Hall at Greenville, S. C.—Eds.

SOAP AND DETERGENT USE

Sirs:

At this time I am making a study of the textile industry to see how much soap and synthetic detergents is used. This study covers cotton, wool, silk and synthetic fibers. A preliminary study suggests that in order to estimate the amount of soap consumed, it might be related to pounds of raw material consumed or linear yards of fabric produced for cotton, wool and synthetic. Possibly you can suggest several other approaches or indicate the one you would recommend. The denominators we select should permit us to estimate soap consumption in total and by areas, or by typical mills of various sizes. I wonder if your experience will enable you to advise me the soundness or weakness of the measures we have suggested. Any information or suggestions you care to volunteer will be welcomed. If you know of any studies which relate closely to the use of soap by the textile industry, I hope you will mention them also.

(Name Withheld)
Market Analyst

¶ We believe you may be able to arrive at a fairly close approximation of soap consumption in the textile industry by using as a basis the linear yardage the production of dyed and finished goods. Spindle activity will have but a vague bearing on the matter. As you know, textile soaps are used by weave mills that dye and finish their own products, and by commercial bleaching, dyeing and finishing plants. Our suggestion is that you have some of your company's representatives who call on the textile trade secure the cloth production figures from a few representative cotton, woolen and rayon mills that are your exclusive customers. Your own records will show the soap consumption by these plants, and thus you would obtain an index figure to apply to the total production of cloth which has been processed beyond the gray state. However, as the consumption of soap varies according to the kind of goods, we believe your esti-

mate will be more nearly correct if you will classify the mills and use a separate index figure for each of the three major types—cotton, wool and rayon. Sources of information on cloth production by each of these groups are: Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., 271 Church Street, New York 13, N. Y.; Wool Bureau, Inc., 16 West 46th Street, New York 17; and Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. (for rayon), 10 East 40th Street, New York 16.

¶ From a thoroughly reliable source we have secured the following information based on a tabulation of data obtained from all textile consumers in North and South Carolina (figures are not correlated to poundage processed or any other factor): it is estimated that four million pounds of synthetic detergents are consumed annually in the Carolinas, with an approximate value of \$600,000, and that approximately six million pounds of soap are consumed in this same area, with bleacheries and piece goods finishing plants probably consuming from 50 to 65 per cent of this volume; 229,674 of the South's 366,093 looms are located in these two states, in which there are 350 textile plants employing detergents in their processing operations.—Eds.

LETTERS WE LIKE

Sirs:

... We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the fine work you have done and are doing with TEXTILE BULLETIN. In our opinion, it is one of the best published in its line and contains much valuable information.

R. C. Moyer
Manager
The Linen Thread Co., Inc.
Blue Mountain, Ala.

Sirs:

Are reprints of the series, "Trends In Fabric Processing," which appeared in your December, January, February and March issues available? If so, I would appreciate copies, particularly those dealing with chemical checking.

Norman W. Touchette
Joanna Cotton Mills Co.
Joanna, S. C.

¶ Thank you; going forward in the form of tear sheets, of which there is a limited supply.—Eds.

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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Don't Fight Efficiency

SUPPOSE, in the next year or two, some of the wizards in the atom-splitting business discover how to put atomic power to work in industry. Would that be good or bad?

If you were a coal miner or an oil field worker, for instance, it might sound like a pretty grim prospect. If all they needed to run a train or an auto was a pinch of uranium, they wouldn't need coal or oil. And, obviously, they wouldn't need you.

So what do you do? To save your job, do you buck the development of atomic power? Well your common sense tells you that would be silly. What's more, so does American history.

History shows that when we first put the steam engine to work, it threw some people out of a job—temporarily. But it made jobs for many times those people. When the gasoline engine came in, it raised Cain with the blacksmiths. But there are more jobs today in one department of one auto plant than there ever were blacksmith jobs in the whole country. And the story is the same with electricity.

But that's only part of it. Every time a new and more efficient source of power has been developed, something really wonderful has happened in this country. Naturally, a man can turn out a lot more goods in a day's work with the help of power than he can without it. So, he becomes more valuable and his wages go up—as history shows they have.

Not only that—but over a period of years the goods he makes are produced more cheaply, so prices can go down—as history shows they have. And the result is that all of us can have more goods—more cars, more clothes, more food—by working more efficiently for shorter hours—as history shows we have.

That's why it's just common sense to welcome any new source of power, any more efficient way of doing things, any labor-saving machinery or better collective bargaining. That's always been the free, dynamic American system of doing business. The system still has its faults. We still have sharp ups and

downs of prices and jobs. But even as our system stands today, it has brought more benefits to more people than any other system yet devised.—*The Erwin Chatter*, Erwin Cotton Mills Co.

Buyers' Market Selling

SOMEONE wrote recently that the trouble with business today is that salesmen have forgotten how to sell. They got soft during the war when goods didn't have to be sold and wore out their trousers rather than their shoes, said that writer.

I can't believe it. Even in the hectic days of war production, there was plenty of selling ability needed. In the first place, orders seldom came in over the transom. We haven't a transom in our office, and didn't often have to fight off buyers, even when there were more of them and they were eager for goods.

They had to be assured on quality. They had to be placated on deliveries. Our own men were so busy helping inside the plants on applications, and fighting with us on delivery dates that they did not have enough time to dig up new accounts. In that respect, the selling job has changed.

Price variations account for industry's reluctance to make long term commitments on raw materials. No one likes big inventories at a time when prices tend to decline—which makes the selling job tougher until a minimum has been reached and demand picks up again.

During a period like this, the salesman, ever a temperamental creature, changes his gripe from delivery dates to price worries. Man after man on whom he calls tells him that prices are coming down and a similar material can be bought cheaper elsewhere. The buyer is actually selling the salesman on price reductions, and we in the front office get the echo of it from some field men who become price conscious, instead of quality conscious.

Maybe this is no time to stress quality. Perhaps we ought to make our products just as cheaply as we can, forgetting the quality history of many years, just to get a few more orders. But so long as the Near Editor and his



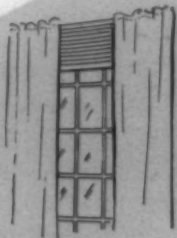
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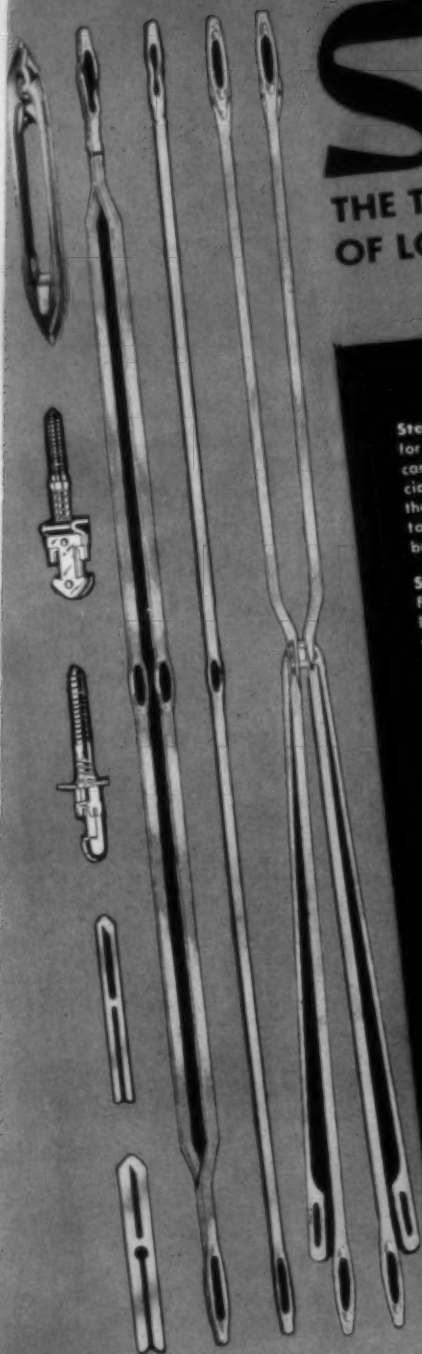
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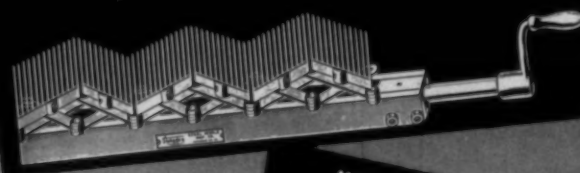
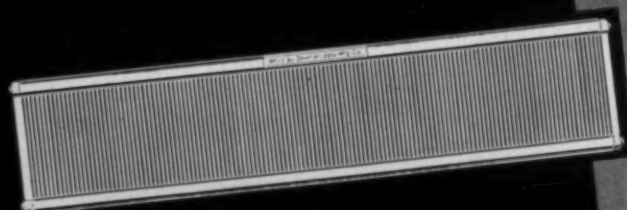
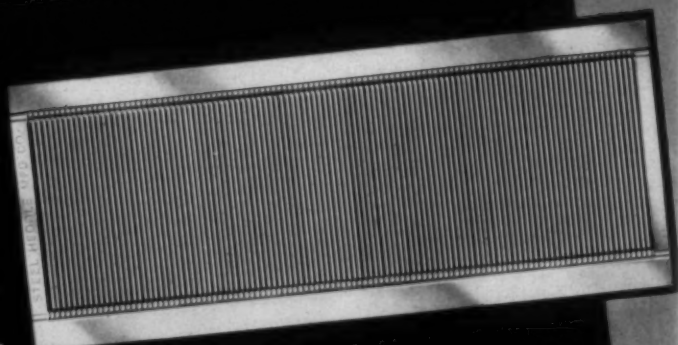
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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

associates manage this business it's an odds-on bet that policy will never be adopted. In fact, we're planning ways to reindoctrinate our own field men on quality vs. low price, and to impress on our trade that price per pound or per gallon doesn't tell the true story of a product's worth to the plant using it.

Thank heavens there are some business men who aren't wedded to low prices. They expect a fair price on a money value basis, and they're getting the benefits of reductions made possible by lower raw material costs. But they don't worship at the feet of suppliers who say, "I can save you two cents a pound." Save what? Save on the original invoice, and then have to use twice as much because the product is loaded with water or other diluents! Many buyers know those tricks.

We don't sell staples. Every specialty is a manufactured, treated or blended product, made to meet a need. If it's highly concentrated, you use less, and the price-per-pound argument loses its force. Of course, the buyer must be told that. Sometimes it's hard to prove. Sometimes we have to remind folks of the service given them over the years and that we're not going to let them down with inferior goods now, just to quote a lower price and be sure of the order.

With labor costs still pegged high, with overhead certainly not decreasing and with probably no prospect of taxes being lowered, we have to face a choice of two roads. Either we can sell more at a lower price at dangerously low profit, or less at a fair profit. We want to make enough profit to enable us to continue the sort of service for which Houghton has long been famous, to maintain a technical staff available instantly for call at your plant on a textile processing puzzler.

So this is fair warning that you may be quoted a higher price for a Houghton product than you can get from a competitor on what may appear to be a similar material. Probably you already know that. We'll just have to hope that you'll join the group that realizes first cost isn't the true cost—that there's a plus value that changes your real cost picture.

Business is what you make it—allowing for these see-saw cycles of supply and demand. We're going to make it good by upholding quality even at

the expense of expanded volume, and we think you'll like us better because of that stand.—Maj. A. E. Carpenter, president of E. F. Houghton & Co., in *The Houghton Line*.

Need No Apology

PROFITS need no apology. The simple fact is that a business cannot exist without profit. No one would long sacrifice to save and invest in such a business. No one would want to be the employee of such a business if he could find employment elsewhere.

And luxuries need no apology. Today's luxury is the same item that merely increases tomorrow's standards of living. People with money, who can afford so-called luxuries, may be paying a high price to experiment with an article that will be produced on a mass production basis for everyone as soon as the "kinks" are out of it. By indulging in such luxuries an ever increasingly higher standard of living for all of us is made possible.

But let's remember this. More people working, and higher standards of living can only exist if there is more money in circulation. And that means more profits, more luxuries.

You can't have a work-force earning good wages if companies are poor or profitless. And if the company's equipment, machines, tools and products are of a low standard, there won't be any jobs for workers.—*Consolidated Textile News*, Consolidated Textile Co., Inc.

"When I was a boy, it was considered not only safe but honorable to create an estate, so that almost all men of standing wished to add to their possessions, and felt a certain dignified honor in prospering, but now one must apologize for any success in business as if it were utter violation of the moral law, so that today it is worse to seem to prosper than to be an open criminal."—*Isocrates*, 436 B. C.

A liberal is a man with both feet planted firmly in mid-air.—*Prof. Harold J. Laskey*.

Britain's peanut industry is to go more deeply into the possibilities of a textile made of that product. To be known, naturally, as goodberdine.—*The State*, Columbia, S. C.



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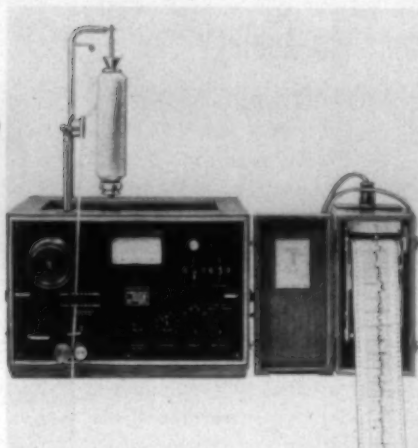
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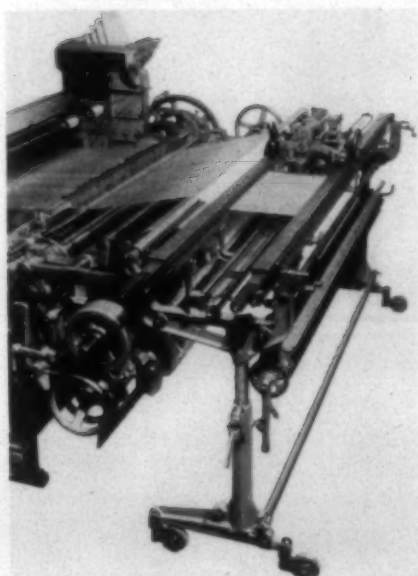
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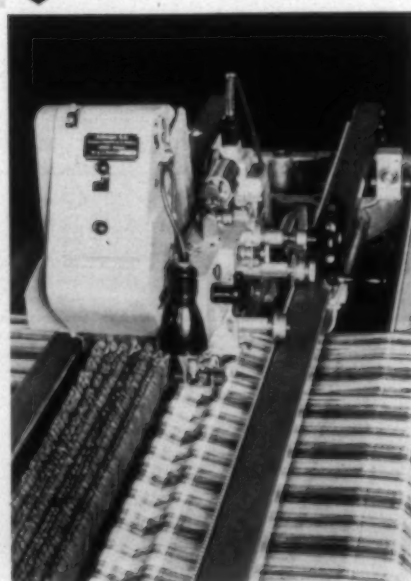
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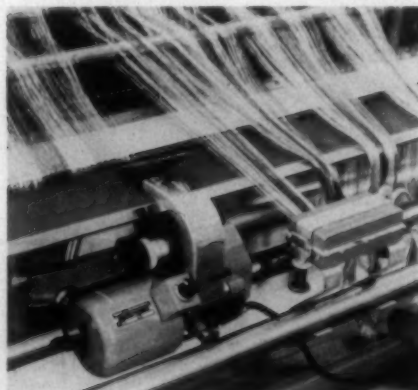
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"Tee Foot" Nelson Retires

Dr. Thomas Nelson, affectionately known to many hundreds of the graduates of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College as "Tee Foot," has retired after 48 years of service.

Dr. Nelson, an internationally-known textile technologist and educator, retired as dean of the School of Textiles in September, 1943, but continued to serve on the faculty as professor of designing.

A native of Preston, England, Dr. Nelson joined the State College faculty in 1901 and began to develop the School of Textiles, which is now the world's largest institution of its kind. In 1906, he became professor of textiles and head of the textile department. In 1924, when the board of trustees created the School of Textiles, Dr. Nelson became its first dean. Two years later, the college conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of science in recognition of his 25 years of service with the college. He was elected first president of the newly-formed National Council of Textile Deans in the Spring of 1943.

N. C. State, in common with other Southern schools, had little to offer in the way of textile education when the young Nelson joined the faculty. The textile department, with a couple of machines, was tucked in a basement. It had only one instructor and taught only carding and spinning.

The school now has one of the most modern plants in the world and is currently constructing an addition to its building, nearly doubling the floor space and facilities. It graduated a total of 275 students on June 12—nearly one-third of the nation's crop of 900 textile graduates.

Dr. Nelson labored for many years at a great disadvantage because there was little support for his school but he continued to turn out textile graduates who made good.

His kindly personality and his interest in young textile students over a period of almost half a century has won

friends and admiration for him all over the world. His has been a job well done and the entire textile industry should wish him well.

False Statements From Washington

The people of the United States should realize that they have at Washington a president and an administration that is not only incompetent but does not and will not hesitate to send out false and misleading information.

They should realize that they have a president and an administration which is concerned only with current affairs and their effect upon votes and takes no thought of the future welfare of this country.

We have a president who designates as "selfish interests" all of those who oppose any of his plans for profligate spending and who on July 13 said that all of those who are attempting to curtail public spending and establish a balanced budget are committing a "great blunder."

Immediately after the speech of President Truman on July 13, Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia issued a reply which should be read by every man who has any regard for the future of his country and its people.

We wish we had space to publish the entire statement of Senator Byrd but the following are some extracts:

Six months ago the President advocated a balanced budget with \$4 billion of new taxes and continued to do so until about ten days ago. He did so at a time when the business recession was just beginning. He now says that new taxes would accelerate the business decline—something that other senators and I have been saying for six months. In effect, he now approves the rejection by Congress of the recommendation he made in January.

He now proposes frankly to embrace a long range program of deficit spending for the purpose of stimulating the purchasing power of the people. In one breath he denies that a depression is impending, and, in the next, he says that deficit spending is necessary to avoid a depression.

* * *

There is one thing the President has been consistent about, and that is to spend more and more money. He has never made a recommendation to the Congress of the United States for retrenchment. He has never made even the slightest effort to eliminate the waste and inefficiency that permeates every single branch of the government service.

A current example of this is the fact that today the armed services have 898,000 civilian employees, and this means we have one civilian employee for every two in uniform. At least from \$1 billion to \$2 billion could be saved by the armed services and get greater efficiency in the administration of our armed forces, and this has not been denied by the high officials of the armed services. We have today in our government service 2,120,000 Federal employees, as compared to 900,000 before the war. For the past 18 months we have been adding more than 300 employees, inside the United States, to the Federal payroll each day.

* * *

In January he asked for new spending programs for federalized power through public works, for federalized education, for federalized medicine, for federalized housing, federalized urban redevelopment, expansion of federalized insurance, and a more liberal program of federalized agriculture. And, now, he proposes to increase all of these and he has added the arming of 16 European nations—another long range program of great cost.

* * *

We have a great responsibility in America today. If the American dollar goes down, the whole world will go back to an age of darkness. The American dollar is the only standard of money value that the entire world has confidence in. As rich as we are, there are limits beyond which we cannot go.

Even though the new spending plans of the President are not approved, in the fiscal year which began July 1 we will have a deficit of approximately \$6 billion, unless the Congress now in session

EDITORIALS

drastically reduces appropriations for fiscal year 1950. In the fiscal year 1951, beginning July 1, 1950, the deficit will be not less than \$10 billion, at the present rate of spending, because in that year the full impact of reduced Federal tax revenue occasioned by the recession will be reflected.

* * *

Such a program can only hold in prospect for business increased taxes or national insolvency. Increased taxes applied to a declining business probably would reach a point of confiscation, and insolvency would mean default on the public debt, in which is now invested a great part of the security of the American public. Confiscation would mean socialism, and default would mean national bankruptcy.

When we start a new chain of debt increases in this situation, not only business has cause to be alarmed but so does the consumer, for the debt belongs to every individual of us. It is ours in the war bonds we own. It is ours to the extent that our bank savings against a rainy day are invested in it. It is ours to the extent that our life insurance for the protection of our families is invested in it. It is ours to the extent that our social security payments against old age and unemployment are invested in it. And, indeed, it will be ours if the time ever arrives when we can't pay it off or when we can't refinance it.

Wealth Of Our People

During the first half of 1949 purchases of Series E government bonds amounted to \$2,250,000,000. During the same time holders of Series E bonds were cashing them to the amount of \$1,702,000,000. The net increase among our people in their holding of these bonds, therefore, was \$548,000,000.

As millions of people are now in position, if need be, to buy necessities and pay the bills from accumulated capital there should be little fear of a depression such as existed in the early '30s.

C. I. O. Textile Union Reports Earnings

The C. I. O. textile union, now being required by law to file financial statements, recently reported an income of \$5,668,591 for the fiscal year ending Feb. 28, 1949.

The report states that union organizers and officials of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) were paid \$2,730,105.

Men like George Baldanzi and William Smith who came from New England and California to "save" the mill employees of the South have not personally made any financial sacrifice. They have drawn handsome salaries and had liberal expense accounts.

Some members of the C. I. O. may, after reading the above figures, wonder why it was necessary to make an increase in union dues during the past year.

Labor Union Threats

The refusal of the United States Senate, by a vote of 51 to 42, to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law has the professionals who control the C. I. O. raging and threatening every senator who voted against repeal.

Their ability to defeat members of Congress is shown by the fact that they made similar threats when the House passed the Taft-Hartley Law two years ago.

However, 244 of the 288 House members who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law were renominated while only 13 were defeated.

It is true that because of the Democratic landslide some

of the 244 who were nominated failed to be elected but it is doubtful that any were defeated because of their vote on the Taft-Hartley Law.

There were many other issues but the C. I. O. claimed credit for all the defeats.

The 1950 election will undoubtedly show a swing away from Truman and fewer Democrats will be elected.

62,000,000 Free Documents

During the past fiscal year the U. S. Superintendent of Documents issued *free of charge* 61,979,102 publications.

No one knows how many other millions of documents were issued by government agencies or how many millions of dollars were expended in compiling them.

One document for which somebody was paid to prepare and which you can get absolutely free of charge is "The Love Life of a Bull Frog."

That's A Lot Of People

According to the latest estimates the total population of the world is 2,320,000,000. Over half of them live in Asia and 17 per cent in Europe exclusive of Russia (for which no figures are available). Only nine per cent of the world's population lives in North America.

The population of the world steadily increases while the amount of textile manufacturing machinery continues to decrease. The day is certain to come when the textile machinery of the world will not be able to meet the demand for their output.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

Sept. 16-17—CAROLINAS-VIRGINIA PURCHASING AGENTS ASSOCIATION, Greenville, S. C.

Sept. 26-28—NATIONAL ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 29-30—Fall meeting, SOUTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL EDITORS, Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro, N. C.

Oct. 13-14—43rd annual meeting, NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 13-16—National convention, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 24-28—37th NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION, Stevens, Congress & Morrison Hotels, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 27-28—Annual meeting, CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION, Sheraton-Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

Nov. 3—Annual meeting, COTTON-TEXTILE INSTITUTE, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Nov. 5—PIEDMONT SECTION, A. A. T. C. C., Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

Nov. 28-Dec. 3—EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16-19, 1950—PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW AND CONFERENCE, Cleveland (Ohio) Municipal Auditorium.

Jan. 23-25, 1950—12th annual meeting, NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

March 30-April 1, 1950—Annual convention, AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

May 5-12, 1950—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION (and Allied Industries), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium, sponsored by National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers.

June 12-16, 1950—MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 2-7, 1950—16th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 19-21, 1950—National convention, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS, Portsmouth, N. H.

BULLETIN TO ... TEXTILE MILLS.

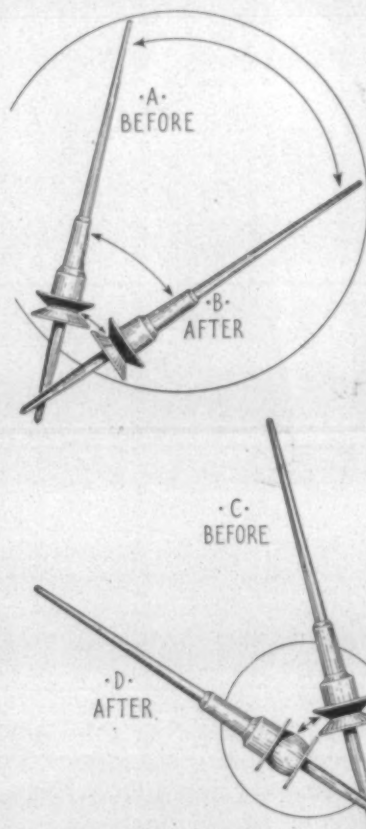
... GOSSETT INCREASES EFFICIENCY

AND PRODUCTION...

GOSSETT HAS ... EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE IN PRECISION MANUFACTURING ... SKILLED TECHNICIANS WHO REPAIR AND PRECISION-RECONDITION TEXTILE MACHINERY PARTS ... A MODERN MACHINE FACTORY

PRECISION-RECONDITIONED SPINDLES

- A. This spindle is badly worn. Note the wornout top, acorn and drive ... Now look at spindle (B) ... the same spindle reconditioned by GOSSETT master technicians.
- B. The worn top has been cut off and a new piece of spindle steel butt-welded onto spindle blade and the top ground to specified size. We also build up the worn top with hard chrome plate and grind the top to size specified. After retopping blade, if necessary we put on a new whorl (made by GOSSETT).
- C. This is a conventional band driven spindle. Mill specifications called for a tape driven spindle so, GOSSETT technicians converted at a fraction of the cost of complete spindle replacement.
- D. We removed the band driven whorl and put on a new GOSSETT tape driven whorl. Then we arranged the band driven spindle base so that it can be used with tape driven spindle. Takes know-how and equipment plus skilled technicians.



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Motions, Cast Iron or Roller Bearing Shells for top rolls,
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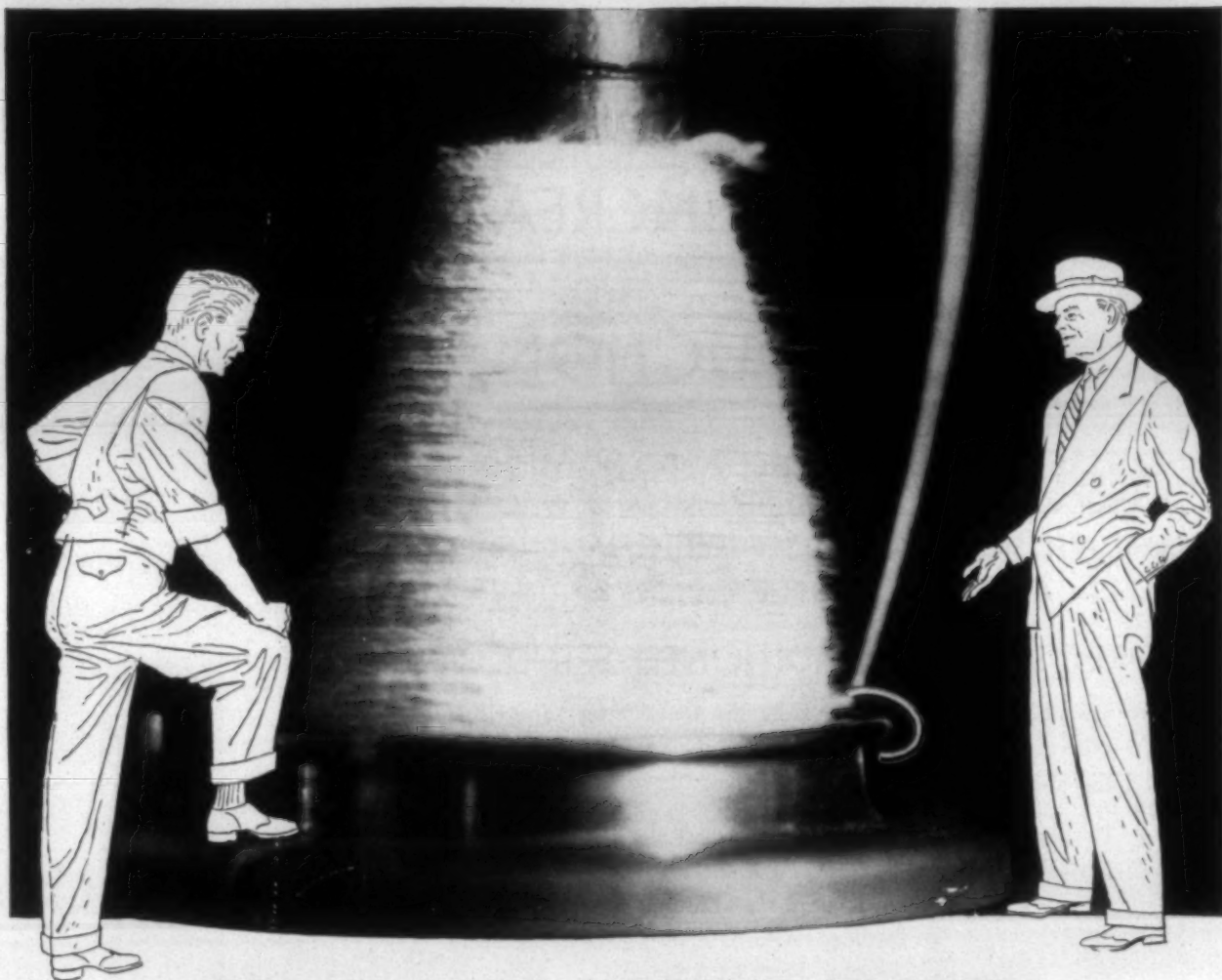
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The Victor Circle-D, a distinctly different traveler, "floats" around the spinning ring with contact at only one point. This "floating" action reduces friction and heat, so that Circle-D Travelers last much longer than ordinary travelers.

What's more, the Circle-D permits a substantial step-up in spindle speeds with no perceptible increase in ends down—thus increasing the doffs per day. Also, the quality of the yarn is improved, since the flatter curve distributes the wear, prevents sharp grooving and consequent abrasion of the yarn. The result is more yards of a better yarn.

The Circle-D, made only by Victor, is recommended especially for fine combed and special yarns. A Victor Service Engineer will be

glad to help you cut costs in your mill with Circle-D Travelers, or help you select the right traveler for any fiber, any blend you may be running. Write, wire, or phone the nearest Victor office for prompt service.



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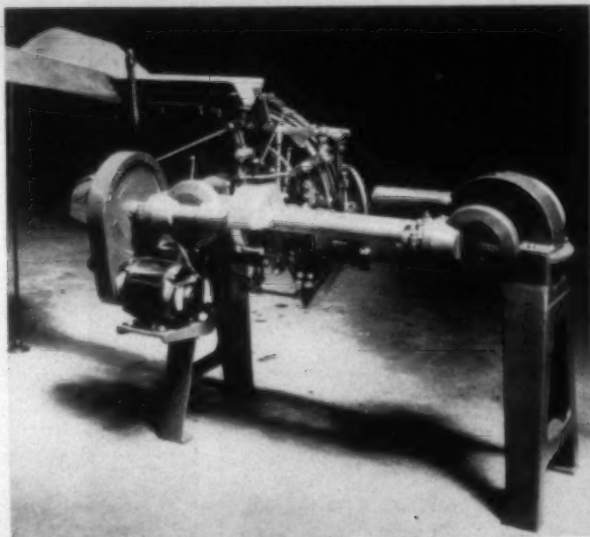
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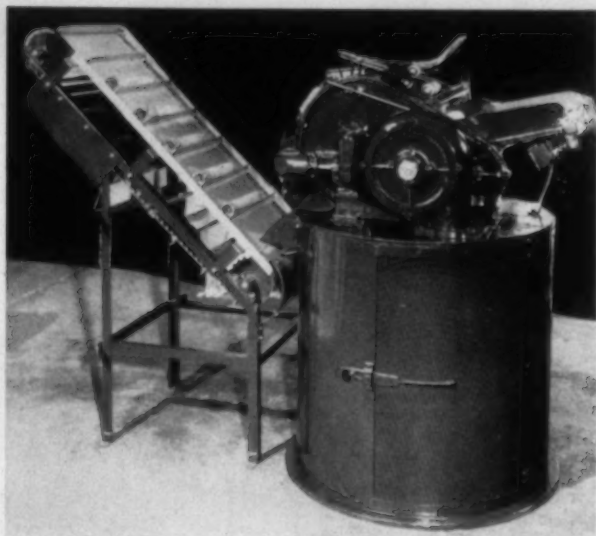
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After several years of use, your bobbin cleaning machine may need substantial repairs, or, in some cases, late and improved assemblies added to it. We have set up a new service to do this in the most convenient and economical manner for our users.

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The TERMACO Roving Bobbin Cleaning Machine

machine to us and when it has been repaired we then bill you for the work and parts required for your machine.

You do not get your old machine back, but the one we send you is guaranteed to be the equivalent in every detail of your machine after it has been reconditioned. This service has been tried for several months and mill men are highly pleased with its economy and convenience.

If you would like additional information on this new and very practical plan, we will be pleased to supply it.

The **TERRELL COMPANY, Inc.**
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Smith Crow Heads Southern Textile Association

THERE was quite an argument about whether it was the 40th or 41st annual convention of the Southern Textile Association (the S. T. A. was founded in 1908, had to forego one of its yearly meetings during World War II). But there was general agreement that the 1949 convention, held June 16-18 at Blowing Rock, N. C., was one of the best ever experienced by the Southern Textile Association.

Robert T. Stutts, president and treasurer of Carolinian Mills, Inc., at High Shoals, N. C., completed his year as S. T. A. president and by virtue of a recently instituted custom, was elected to the position of executive secretary (the 1948-49 position held by Virgil E. McDowell, assistant superintendent of Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., also a past S. T. A. president). Succeeding Mr. Stutts as president of the association is Smith Crow, vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., as well as general manager and vice-president of Leward Cotton Mills, Inc., Worthville, N. C. By the usual order of succession, Earl Crenshaw of Lancaster, S. C., general superintendent of carding and spinning for Springs Cotton Mills, and chairman of the 1948-49 S. T. A. board of governors, was elected vice-president of the association. F. E. Bozeman, Jr., superintendent of maintenance for the Schoolfield Division of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., was named to the position of board chairman. Mr. Bozeman thus is scheduled to become president of the association in the Spring of 1951.

Named to the board of governors for three-year terms were: Joseph L. Delany, superintendent of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co.; Arthur S. Jarrett, general superintendent of Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; James B. Lybrand, overseer of carding for Mills Mill (a division of Reeves Bros.), Greenville, S. C.; and J. B. Powell, superintendent of Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C. Mr. Delany was re-elected, and the others succeed Mr. Bozeman, J. L. James, manager of the Cooleemee, N. C., plant of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., and J. B. Templeton, superintendent of the Brandon Corp. Poinsett Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Official convention activity began Thursday evening, June 16, with a buffet supper at Mayview Manor, headquarters hotel. After the buffet, and again following the Friday night banquet, the S. T. A. Associate Members Division provided entertainment in the forms of a floor show and dancing. Friday night also was made more pleasant by the associate member firms, which were group host at a social hour prior to the banquet.

The first business session, Friday morning, was addressed by John Harden, assistant vice-president and director of public relations for Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. Addressing his subject directly, Mr. Harden said that "Public relations is the art of doing good and getting credit for it." A veteran newspaperman who served as secretary to North Carolina's ex-Governor Gregg Cherry before joining Bur-Mil, Mr. Harden stated that "good deeds do not always speak for themselves. Sometimes it is advisable to call attention to them. We must, of course, first have our own houses in order. When a boy courts a girl he always puts his best foot forward. He doesn't emphasize the unpleasant things he knows about himself. A company, like an individual, is entitled to appear in the best light. It is just as easy—in fact, easier—to make friends than to make enemies. Friendships take less energy than do enmities. Nothing but sheer carelessness causes companies to acquire enemies when, with equal effort, or less effort, they could establish friendships. No company ever has enough understanding friends. Like individuals, they never know when they will need them."

The speaker said that as a matter of company policy Burlington Mills wants to be and tries to be a "good neighbor" wherever it has a plant. "Burlington Mills wants to assume its part of civic responsibility in all localities where its roots are planted," Mr. Harden said that the broadest contact his firm, or any other firm, has with the public is through the employees themselves. "Our own people give our company its reputation with the public," he said. "The manner in which they conduct themselves when not at work in our



W. Earl Crenshaw



F. E. Bozeman, Jr.



Smith Crow



Robert T. Stutts



V. E. McDowell



John Harden delivers his remarks while S. T. A. President Stutts and another speaker, Leo Gerdes (right), listen.

plants, the kind of life they live and the activities they participate in give the company its local reputation.

"Like an individual, a company builds its character with what it does. Burlington's character is made in the plan's with the quality of its goods. Character is also made by company officials in the policies they lay down, and in the type of their dealings with those they buy from and sell to. Character is what we are. Reputation is what the public thinks we are. The two may not always be the same. It is in the field of reputation that a public relations department can be of some possible service. I hope that the company I work for has—and can keep—the reputation of being a good company, a fair company, a hard-hitting, square-shooting, successful company. We want the company's 27,500 employees throughout the 76 Burlington plants in this and five foreign countries to all be quiet salesmen of Burlington Mills and the Burlington idea."

The second speaker Friday morning was F. Leo Gerdes, principal cotton technologist in charge of the U. S. Ginning & Fiber Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. Mr. Gerdes discussed "Technology of Cleaning Seed Cotton and Ginned Lint at Cotton Gins" and its relation to subsequent textile manufacturing operations; his paper, along with Mr. Harden's, will be published in the August issue of this magazine.

Friday afternoon was devoted to recreation—golf and bingo. The bingo contest was attended by a large crowd, attracted by the display of valuable prizes furnished through the courtesy of Calhoun Mills, Joe Delany, Drayton Mills, Greenwood Mills, Inman Mills, Monarch Mills, Pacific Mills, F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Reeves Bros., Springs Cotton Mills, J. P. Stevens & Co., and United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc.

Lafayette Lanier of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. won the low gross prize with a golf score of 74. Monroe Randall of Carlton Yarn Mills, Cherryville, N. C., took second prize in the mill men's class. David A. Purcell of Fieldcrest Mills, Draper, N. C., won first low net with a 67. W. M. Pittendreich of Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C., received the mill men's consolation prize. W. T. Osteen of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., won first low net among associate members, followed by Henry Goodman of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville. George Sherrill of Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., carded 71 for first low gross prize among traveling men. W. S. Terrell of Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., also scored 71, and took second low gross; Mr. Terrell was in charge of the tournament. Ed Johnson of McLeod Leather Belting Co., Greensboro, N. C., won consolation prize for salesmen.

The closing business session of the convention, held Saturday morning, featured the remarks of outgoing President Stutts, which are published on following pages. On behalf of the association, E. Lee Ramey, general superintendent of Inman (S. C.) Mills and Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C., presented the S. T. A. Past Presidents' Medal to Mr. Stutts; this followed announcement of mail balloting for positions on the board of governors, report from the officer nominations committee and election of officers. The final session also heard Thomas L. Carroll, assistant executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council of America, present his always-popular talk, "Two Guys Named Joe."

In separate action, the S. T. A. Associate Members Division elected five members to its executive council, and named Charles H. Campbell, vice-president and sales manager for Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., as chairman of the division. P. G. Wear, Southern sales manager for Penick & Ford, Ltd., Atlanta, retiring chairman of the group, became

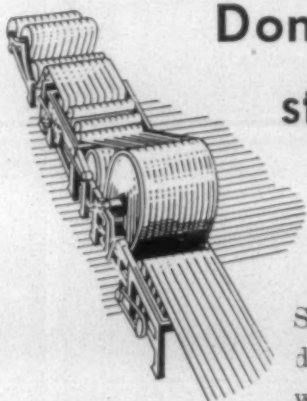


Social hour, banquet and floor show scenes at the recent Southern Textile Association convention.

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STALEY "ECLIPSE" MILL* **STARCHES**
 AND PEARL
 *THIN BOILING

A. E. STALEY MFG. CO., DECATUR, ILL., U. S. A.

executive council chairman. New members of the executive council are: John Reed, Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.; S. P. V. (Pat) Desmond, Watson & Desmond, Charlotte, N. C.; H. A. (Hank) Mitchell, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. (Bob) Olney, Olney Paint Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; John C. Fonville, *Textile Industries*, Atlanta, Ga. The following were elected last year for two-year terms and will remain on the council for another year: Charles Gunter, *Daily News Record*, Charlotte, N. C.; Harold H. Jordan, Armstrong Cork Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Clyde T. Lassiter, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Greensboro, N. C.; J. O. Cole, Dayton Rubber Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Vassar Woolley, Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga. Junius M. Smith, vice-president and business manager of TEXTILE BULLETIN, continues as secretary of the division.

The following firms and individuals, all of which serve the textile manufacturing industry, contributed to the 1949 convention fund which is used to furnish entertainment and golf prizes: Aldrich Machine Works, Jack Alexander, American Viscose Corp., *American Wool & Cotton Reporter*, Armstrong Cork Co., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta Brush Co., Bahan Textile Machinery Co., Barber-Colman Co., Blackman-Uhler Co., Inc., Borne Scrymser Co., Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co., Bryant Electric Repair Co., the Bullard Clark Co. (E. H. Jacobs Southern Div.), Carolina Supply Co., A. B. Carter, Inc., Clinton Industries, Inc., Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Corn Products Sales Co., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Cutter Textiles, Inc., Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co., Drake Corp., Draper Corp., Duke Power Co., Du Pont Co. (Finishes Div. and Dyestuffs Div.), Emmons Loom Harness Co., Fields Mfg. Co., Foster Machine Co., the Foxboro Co., General Dyestuff Corp., General Electric Co. (Apparatus Dept.), Greenville Textile Supply Co., H & B American Machine Co., Hart Products Co., Hollister-Moreland Co., E. F. Houghton & Co., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Hunt Machine Works, Inc., Huntington

& Guerry, Inc., Ideal Machine Shops, Inc., Industrial Supply Co., Jenkins Metal Shops, Inc., Kearny Mfg. Co., Kever Starch Co., Oliver D. Landis, Inc., Ralph E. Loper Co., Meadows Mfg. Co., Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Moreland Chemical Co., National Ring Traveler Co., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Frank G. North, Inc., Odell Mill Supply Co., Olney Paint Co., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Pneumafil Corp., Ragan Ring Co., J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Robert & Co., Associates, R. B. Rowland, B. S. Roy & Son Co., Saco-Lowell Shops, Seydel-Woolley & Co., George Sherrill, Sherwin-Williams Co., Schachner Leather & Belting Co., Sinclair Refining Co., J. E. Sirrine Co., Slip-Not Belting Corp., Sonoco Products Co., Southern Belting Co., Staley Sales Corp., Southern Standard Mill Supply Co., Stein, Hall & Co., the Stodghill Co., Sykes, Inc., Taylor Instrument Companies, the Terrell Co., Inc., Texize Chemicals, Inc., TEXTILE BULLETIN, *Textile Industries*, the Textile Shops, Textile Specialty Co., Textile Mill Supply Co., *Textile World*, U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Universal Winding Co., Veeder-Root, Inc., Victor Ring Traveler Co., WAK Industries, Inc., Watson & Desmond, Westinghouse Electric Co., Whitin Machine Works.

Robert T. Stutts

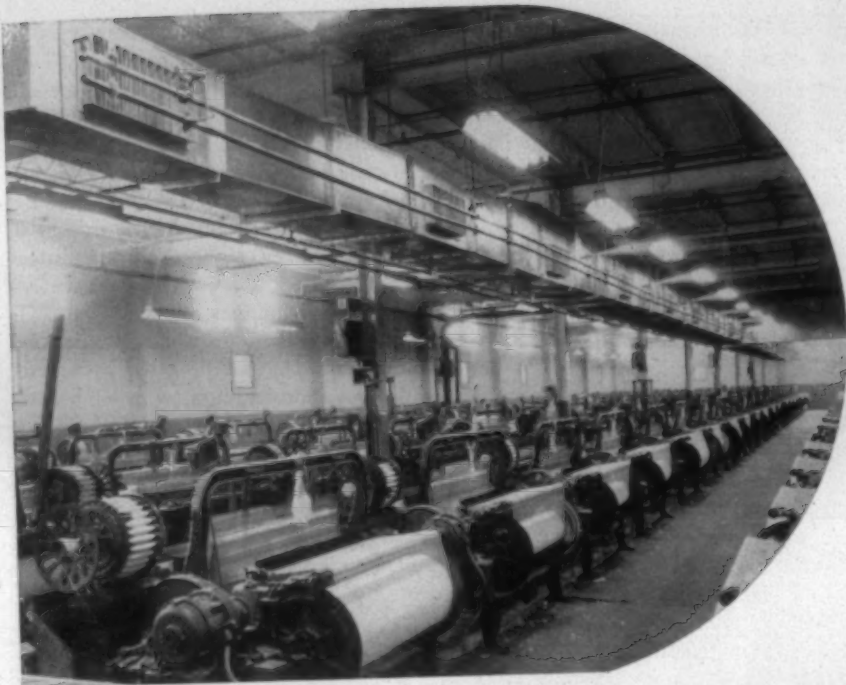
THIS organization has, and will continue to be a tremendous help to the textile industry and to all who manage it. Some of the South's most outstanding leaders in the fields of public relations, safety, quality control and other phases of textile technology have served on the programs of our sectional meetings. At these meetings one has been able to obtain the seasoned opinions of those of you with years of experience on problems that continuously plague our industry. In those discussions, many of us have found the solution to our individual daily problems.

The strength of this association is reflected by the activity of its members. It is my wish that you, as leaders of your

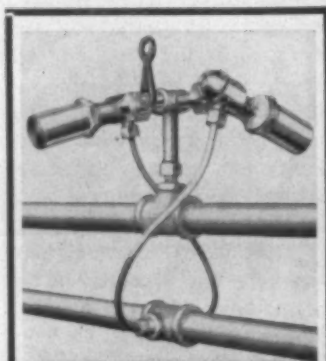


Golf groups pictured at the S. T. A. convention tournament. Top, left to right: Richard Dunn of Whitin Machine Works, Walter Barr of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. and Herman Jones of H & B American Machine Co.; L. L. Fronenberger of E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., with W. P. Anderson and E. S. Johnson of McLeod Leather Belting Co.; A. C. Lee of Lee Engineering Co.; J. D. Sandridge of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., and Junius Smith of TEXTILE BULLETIN; Dillard Ragan of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. with John Reed and A. E. Johnston, Jr., of Ashworth Bros., Inc.

Bottom, left to right: Dallas Neese of Odell Mill Supply Co., Roy Patton of Carpenter-Morton Co. and Joseph Hooper of Jarrett's, Inc.; E. P. Dodge of Foster Machine Co., Charles Ihach of Oliver Landis, Inc., G. W. Mallory and E. H. Ely of Foster; William B. Uhler of Blackman-Uhler Co., Fred Hurt of Greenwood Mills, Charles Hinkle of Greenville Textile Supply Co. and J. E. Williams of American Pulley Co.



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various companies, will continue to urge and insist that the members of your organizations not only attend, but serve on the sectional programs in some capacity. By so doing the organization will be strengthened and each member serving will receive a greater benefit. Textile schools should stress the importance of their graduates' attending all professional meetings related to their respective fields. In the last three years North Carolina State graduated 471 and Clemson 350 students in textile engineering. This is a total of 821. Where are all these young men? It is discouraging to see so few of them at our meetings. What better place can they go to gain more information, as well as to form valuable contacts, associations and friendships with men who are already established in the industry. Many young men at these meetings have been observed, selected and offered better positions for their creditable performances.

It is with regret that I must report that there are still a few companies which refuse to allow their men to participate in the activities of our association. In my opinion, this attitude is not only unfair to their men, but it also retards the progress of our industry. What has made the Southern textile industry the world's best? It has been the ability and willingness of the mills to co-operate in the compilation and distribution of helpful data and information. This Southern textile industry is a great industry, and no one mill, or one group of mills has a monopoly of the brains and talents that go to make up this great profession. There are no secrets to textile manufacturing that are not available to anyone who desires them. The primary item that differentiates the good mills from the bad is not the lack of knowledge of one mill from the other, but the method of application of that knowledge.

During the recent war and the period that immediately followed, there has sprung up in the South many manufacturers of machinery, equipment, chemicals and other textile supplies. These agencies and companies are supervised and managed by new, aggressive leadership and operated by efficient and productive Southern labor along with the many favorable conditions that are present in the supply field. No longer do the names of companies of other sections of

the country carry the magic and prestige that they enjoyed for so many years. No longer is the mill handicapped by precedence and tradition. Today, customers are interested only in quality, service and price. Many of the Southern mills are being adequately and efficiently supplied by local concerns within a 50-mile radius of their plants. As one drives up and down our highways, especially those leading to and from industrial areas, there are many new industrial plants that meet the eyes, and one cannot help but realize that the South is rapidly coming into its own. In the declining market of today, the textile industry must have as much consideration as possible from these distributors, otherwise we may witness another example of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Our industry, now as never before, needs every available assistance if we expect to continue as a healthy, profitable business.

In these competitive times, we must be ever on the alert and able to adjust our organization as the times change and as the market fluctuates. Competition is going to get keener, and I do not share the opinion of those economists who are filled with optimism and believe that our present market condition is only a momentary setback and that just as soon as inventories are adjusted, Congress adjourns and the moon changes everything will be all right and the buyer will be back on his knees and all of us will be considered smart operators again. I wish that I could agree with those sentiments, but with certain facts facing us, the future does not appear too rosy.

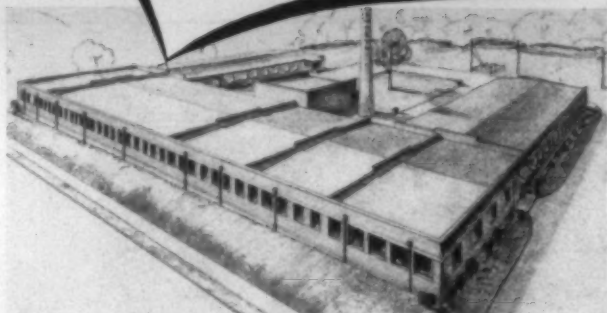
There is hardly a week that passes that some mill is not liquidated; and many others that had been operating before the recent slump on marginal profits will too be on the way out. A lot of the surplus machinery in this country is being shipped to foreign competitors. After World War I, we shipped our extra machinery and junk to Japan and Germany. Today, we are again shipping our machinery to foreign countries that have low-cost labor who will bombard us again, not with bombs and shrapnel, but with print cloths, sheetings and denims. This bombardment will not be as deadly as Pearl Harbor, but equally as destructive.

During recent years, when profits were high and costs



Southern Textile Association officials, left to right: Smith Crow, Erlanger Mills, Inc.; F. E. Bozeman, Jr., Dan River Mills, Inc.; P. G. Wear, Penick & Ford, Ltd.; W. Earl Crenshaw, Springs Cotton Mills; Arthur S. Jarrett, Highland Park Mfg. Co.; A. Ray Marley, Erwin Cotton Mills Co.; Joseph L. Delany, Joanna Cotton Mills Co.; Robert T. Stutts, Carolinian Mills, Inc.; David A. Purcell, Fieldcrest Mills; E. C. Horner, Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc.; T. I. Stafford, Clifton Mfg. Co.; Charles H. Campbell, Sonoco Products Co.; and James T. McAden, Jr., TEXTILE BULLETIN.

NEW GREENVILLE FACTORY



NOW IT'S "4-6-7"

For many years Ashworth has had 3 factories, 6 repair shops and 7 distributing points in strategic textile centers, and until recently, these have been adequate to supply the card clothing requirements of our many friends in the textile industry. However, the continued expansion of the textile industry in the South, and of the number of customers that we serve in that area, now necessitates a factory in that locality.

Such a factory is already in operation at Greenville, S. C. (see illustration)—brand new and specially constructed for the purpose. So now, when you think of Ashworth, think of "4-6-7" instead of "3-6-7." It means better service than ever.

And remember that Ashworth offers a free card survey and inspection service as well as all types of card clothing. Ask us about it.

Write or call us at Fall River and arrange for a survey of your cards.

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AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO. (Woolen Div.)

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GREENVILLE*†‡ CHARLOTTE†‡ DALLAS†‡ (Textile Supply Co.)
*Factory †Repair Shop ‡Distributing Point

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Rayon and Asbestos Cards and for all Types of Napping Machinery. Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes. Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire. Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire. Lickerins and Top Flats Reclothed.

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were secondary, mills added to their overhead many specialists of various training. These experts have done and are still doing a lot to aid industry. However, in this competitive market, I expect to see the pendulum swing back to where the overseer and superintendent will have to shoulder the responsibilities and duties that have recently been delegated to overhead departments. This means that you production men will not only have to carry out your normal duties, but must be able to function as cost experts, job diagnosticians and Father Confessor for your personnel and for your customer as well. The textile job of the future is

not going to be an easy one. It is going to take plenty of planning and preparation.

Today, in our mill villages and communities live the finest people in America. These people are depending on us for leadership in helping them maintain the high standard of living they now enjoy. With the ever increasing competition of South America and the rejuvenated plants of England, Germany and Japan, there is a challenge to you men to keep our plants on a continued efficient and profitable basis in order that our industry will continue to be healthy, our people happy and our country strong.

Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part 13—Maintaining the Card Feed Plate

THE nerve center of any mill is the card room. Here, as much as at any other one point, is determined the quality of the yarn. Fine quality yarn cannot be spun from sliver which is uneven, full of trash, and with a high nep count. Poor, weak card sliver will also cause a lowered efficiency and a reduction in production at the spinning room due to excessive ends down caused by weak spots both in the yarn and the roving.

Today, more than ever before, the card is called upon to perform a greater amount of cleaning upon a lower grade of stock. The present crops of cotton are gathered, handled, and ginned with more speed than care. Generally the crop is gathered from the field from top to bottom of the plant so that immature fibers plucked from green bolls are mixed with weathered fibers which have fallen from the boll and are exposed to the elements and which may be beaten down into the dirt. Mechanical picking of cotton presents real problems to the mill carder, due to indiscriminate picking of cotton and to the excessive amount of leaf, broken stem, and other foreign material that is picked up and mixed with the good stock. The staple of the present-day cotton has been adversely affected by the presence of boll weevils, by chemical defoliation of the cotton plant, and by the use of harsh chemical fertilizers.

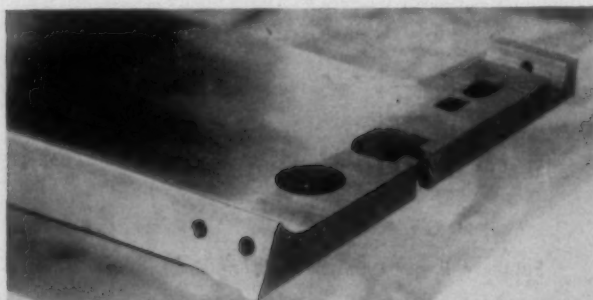
In addition to the difficulties in carding caused by the above conditions, must be added the damage liable to be

incurred in ginning. Gins are run today at a very high production, without due regard to the sacrifice in quality caused by excessive speeds. Ginning at high speeds, with the presence of weak, immature fibers and perhaps damp stock, produces cotton reaching the mill already overworked, tangled, and with many broken fibers. While there have been tremendous improvements in modern opening and picking equipment, the major portion of this added burden is passed on to the card. Here, where the fibers are handled individually, is the logical and practically only place where the tiny particles of trash, such as leaf, and the neps caused by the rolling of the stock at the gih, may be removed from the good fiber. Therefore, if standards of quality are to be maintained and if the same grade of stock is to be used successfully, the card must operate more efficiently and thoroughly than ever before. If the card cannot meet this increased demand then it may be that the mill will be forced to take a reduced profit through increased cost of raw material, in the form of premium cotton.

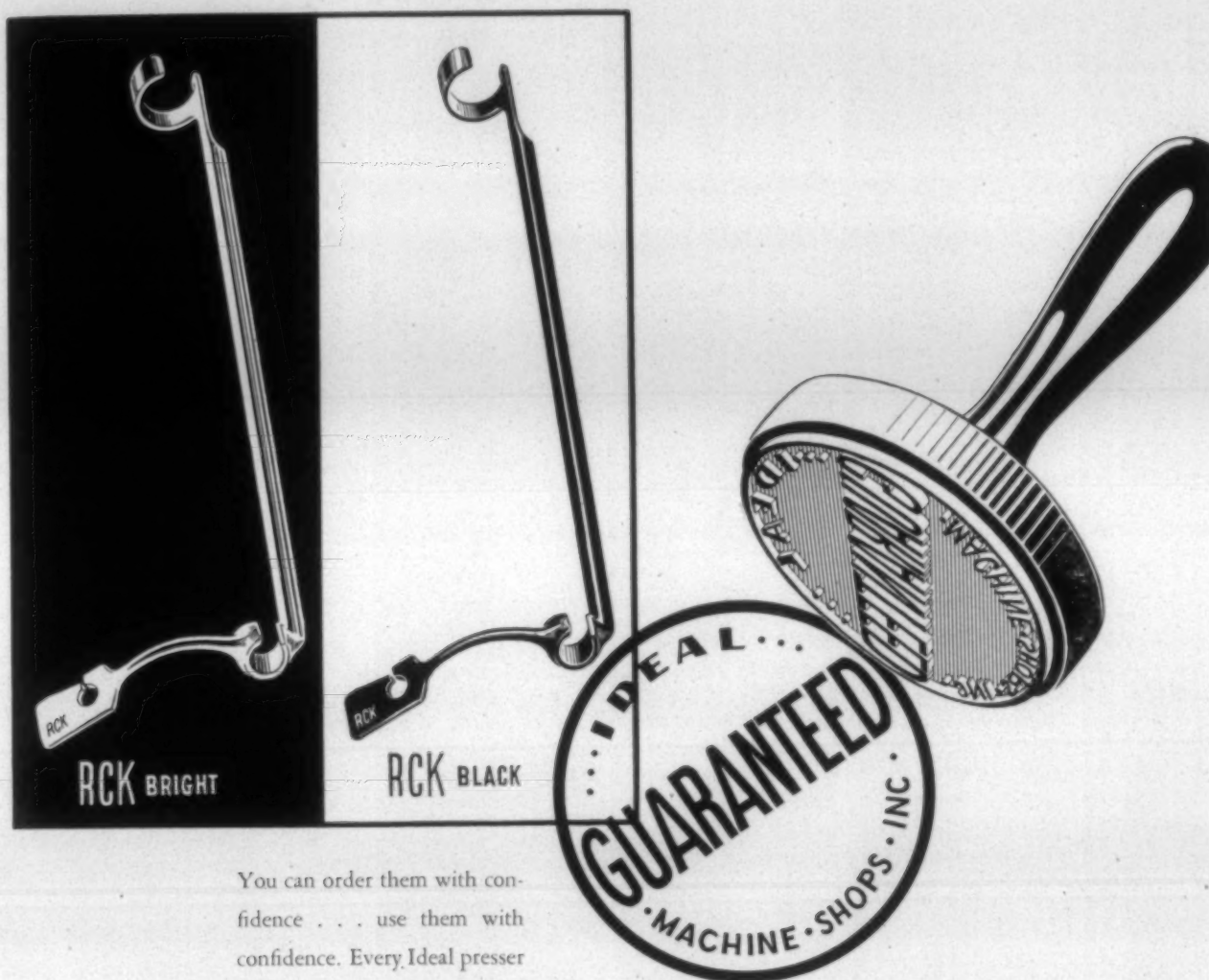
The only way that the card can continue producing good clean sliver is to keep the carding equipment in top condition. There must be set up routine maintenance inspection and overhaul checks, and these periodic services must be carried out on schedule and whole-heartedly.

The inspection of the card, after checking the quality of the lap, should start at the back of the card with the lap roll. The lap roll should be smooth and rotated by gears which are in proper mesh so as to turn the lap roll at an even rate of speed. The gear train should be composed of gears which are not so badly worn, impacted with waste in the teeth, or on worn out studs that the movement of the lap roll will be intermittent. Any halting or irregular motion of the lap roll will be transmitted to the feeding of the lap itself, and will result in wide variations in sliver weight, as the lap is first stretched to a thin place and then fed heavily to the feed roll.

The condition of the lap fed to the card is of prime importance, not only in that it must be even and with good



Close-up view of the feed plate.—Photograph courtesy Saco-Lowell Shops.



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fiber separation, but also in the manner in which it is fed into the card. The old lap should be torn off at the tail in a series of large saw-teeth and the front of the new lap torn to match. In this way the feed will not be completely interrupted changing from one lap to the other and there will not be a heavy overlay of the two laps. Overlaying the laps may jam the card and damage the clothing and lickerin. The tail end of the lap, the end nearest the lap rod, is generally responsible for troubles of this type. One practice common in some mills is to start the feed of the picker for the next lap before the full lap is removed from the picker. The operator then takes the full lap over to the scales for weighing and then returns to lay the lap pin in for the new lap. During this time anywhere from one to two yards of lap have been run out loosely, and this is merely doubled back over the pin. This tail end, if fed into the card, will cause a severe choke. The doubling back of stock over the lap pin also forms a big lump which will cause the pin to drag, forming creases throughout the lap that will increase the variation in sliver evenness.

The lap guides at the back of the card should be kept smooth and in proper alignment. Rough or burred guides will catch and pull the lap and will destroy the fullness and evenness of the selvages. This is especially bad, as a good full selvage is imperative to control the air currents inside the card and to keep from blowing cotton out. The necessary control is much more difficult to attain, if not impossible, when the lap selvages have been pulled and distorted so that the stock on the edges of the cylinder will be light and easily blown. The distance between the lap guides should be from 39 to 39½ inches apart, dependent upon the weight and thickness of the lap. Spreading the lap guides too far apart will allow the lap to thin out and will cause the edges or selvages of the web to become ragged.

The feed plate should be the next point of inspection and should first be checked for smoothness and cleanliness. Any roughness, spots of rust, or stickiness caused by a film of oil, will catch the fibers on the lower side of the lap and will pull and stretch the stock, causing the feed to be irregular and uneven.

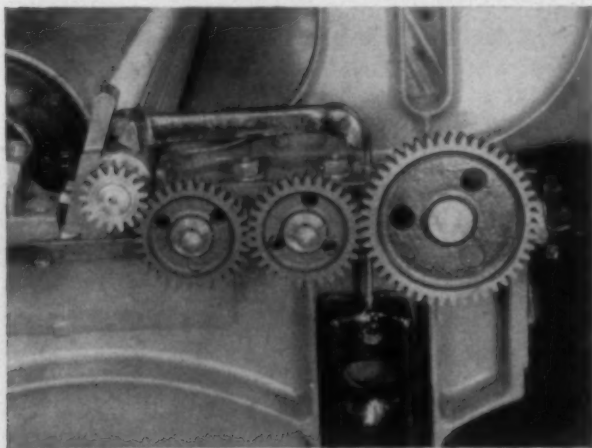
A feeler gauge should be used across the card between the feed plate and feed roll to check for proper clearance and high and low spots marked. The feed roll and bear-

ings must be then removed and the feed plate again tested to insure that the surface of the plate is true. The feed plate must be perfectly level in order that the feed roll will grip the stock on it at all points. It will be found that there will be feed plates that will be warped or buckled out of line so that there will be a bulge or low spot generally in the middle. When a plate like this is used the stock will be plucked from under the roll and plate and will be carried forward by the lickerin in the form of slugs and bunches. These large clumps of fibers will not be completely separated and will not be properly combed out by the lickerin. Damage to the flat and cylinder clothing may also be caused by the passage forward of tough clumps of fibers. The alignment of the feed plate is accomplished very easily by a competent mechanic using a steel straight edge, tissue, and a smooth file. The plate on each edge bears on two ribs running lengthwise and by proper filing of the ridges pressure will be exerted when the plate is bolted down so that the plate will be sprung until it is again perfectly level. The trouble and time consumed in performing this alignment will be more than justified in the light of superior performance of the card in general.

Feed plates will sometimes be found with the nose badly scarred and chewed-up by the teeth of the lickerin. This is generally done when the feed plate is moved to get a choke out of the lickerin and is set back in place without gauging. The feed plate is adjusted to the lickerin by means of adjustable screws equipped with lock nuts but in moving the feed plate it is often the practice to remove the bolts holding the adjusting screw brackets, rather than taking the time and trouble to use the adjusting screws. This is a short cut method which should be stopped, for when the bracket is again bolted to the frame without gauging the feed plate then there is not assurance that the feed plate will not be hit by the teeth of the lickerin.

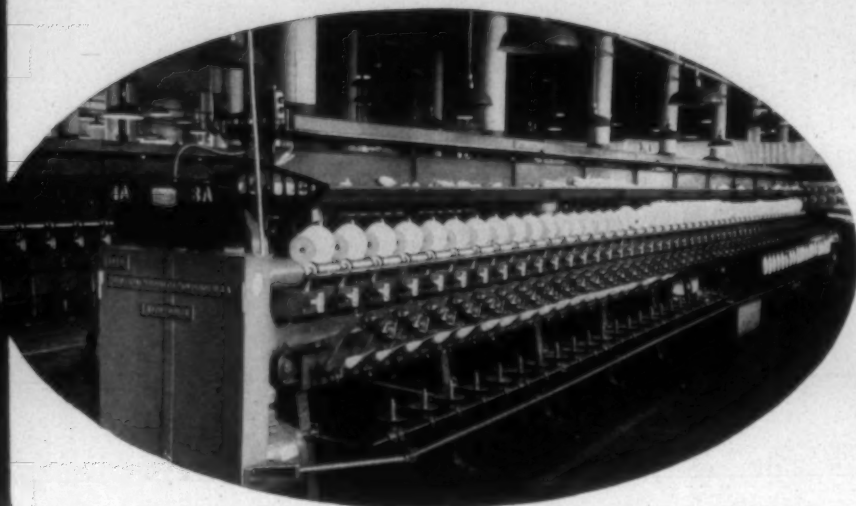
The feed roll must be kept polished to remove burrs on the edges of the flutes or rough spots which will attract and hold fibers. The fluting must be kept free of any impacted waste. The clearer roll will keep the feed roll clean if the clearer cloth is not so old and worn that all of the nep is removed. Before proceeding further the pressure system of the feed roll should be examined. The pressure is exerted by means of two cast iron weights suspended by steel rods, and hang down in channels on the side of the card frame. Very often the weight rods will be bent, due to abuse, so that the weights scrape or catch and jam against the card frame. Whenever the weights do not hang free there will be a reduction in the pressure on the feed roll and this will allow the stock to be plucked from the feed roll and the feed plate.

A very important check point is the bearings of the feed roll. These bearings are plain and are subject to wear. Wear of the bearings is a very serious problem due to the fact that the pressure from the weights is applied through leverage not to the feed roll itself, but to the feed roll bearings. When this wear reduces the diameter of the bearing on the feed roll as little as .003 to .005 of an inch there is a very material loss in the control of the stock as it is delivered to the lickerin. The pressure is still on the bearing but the feed roll will float in the bearing and will rest on top of the stock holding the fiber only to the amount of pressure created by the weight of the feed roll itself. With such a slight pressure the lickerin is able to pluck clumps

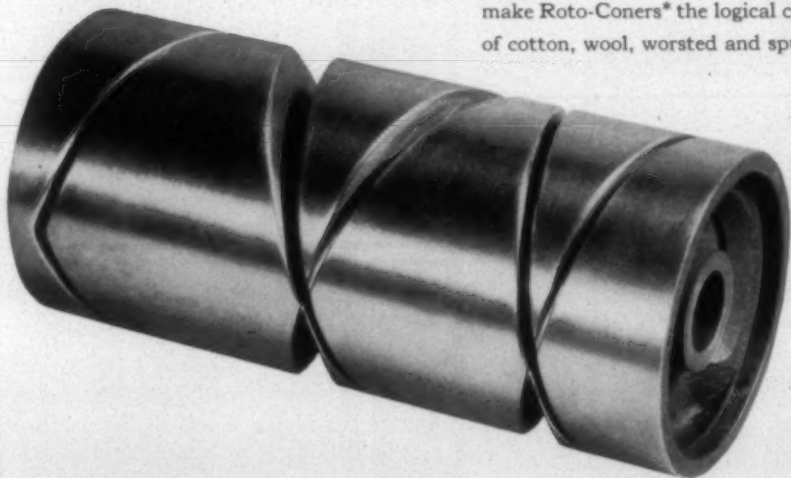


Weighting arrangement of the feed roll; also gear drive of the lap roll.—Saco-Lowell photo.

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OPENING, PICKING, CARDING & SPINNING

of fiber at any point along the feed plate, a serious source of poorly carded and uneven sliver.

The feed plate should not be set to the lickerin until after the entire inspection of the card is finished. In fact, none of the card settings should be made until the completion of the inspection, when all of the various sub-assemblies have been examined, as all settings must be made to establish certain relative positions and any movement of one part of the card may require resetting of assemblies already set. The feed plate is set to the lickerin, and the lickerin to the cylinder, so that any movement of the cylinder or lickerin will require resetting the feed plate. When the position of the lickerin has been determined, with reference to the cylinder, then it is time to set the feed plate.

The setting of the feed plate to the lickerin is very important in producing sliver that is even and with fibers well separated. The distance between the feed plate and the lickerin will generally range from .007 to .017 inch, depending upon the weight of the lap, the speed of the lickerin, and the staple length and condition of the cotton. A setting of .010 inch is average for this setting and is a good bench-mark from which to start further and finer adjustments. The gauge should be slid along the width of the feed plate and the setting checked to assure that the lickerin will not hit any point. The feed plate and the lickerin must be accurately positioned so that they are exact-

ly parallel. A final note in regard to making this setting is the manner in which the adjusting screws and lock nuts are used. After the adjusting screws are brought up so that the setting is correct the mechanic should be careful and consistent in tightening the lock nuts so that the pressure is applied on the nut holding the feed plate in toward the lickerin, and not vice versa. This is a safeguard, for any loosening of the screws will cause the feed plate to move out away from the lickerin whereas if the pressure is on the other locknut, the feed plate will travel into the path of the lickerin.

The setting of the feed plate can be checked by examining the fringe of stock projecting from between the nose of the feed plate and the feed roll. If the setting is correct for the length of staple and the thickness of the lap then this fringe will be well combed and in an even line across the width of the feed plate. If the setting is too wide the fringe will be irregular and will show bare spots where clumps of fibers have been plucked. Such plucking tends to create neps, as the groups of fibers are rolled between the lickerin and the lickerin screen, then between the cylinder and cylinder screens, and finally between the cylinder and the flats, with subsequent fiber weakening and breakage and the formation of neps consisting of tightly entangled fibers. Setting the feed plate to the lickerin too closely will cause the weakening of a large percentage of fibers and the breakage of a certain amount of the longer ones.

Versatile Device For Himalaya, Slub Yarns

PATENTS on a device for the manufacture of himalaya and slub yarns and flake filling have been secured by I. B. McKeown, master mechanic for the Highland Park Mfg. Co. plants of Charlotte, N. C., and Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. McKeown has provided an improved attachment for spinning frames which not only will make ordinary two-count himalaya yarn but will also make a full line of flake or slub yarns. This device is extremely simple in operation, may be produced at relatively low cost and is flexible as to adjustment and patterning for producing specialty yarns of the type described in a very wide range of patterns which he asserts can not be reproduced on similar devices now available.

The device temporarily and intermittently accelerates the center and back rolls to cause them to rotate at approximately the same number of revolutions per minute as the front rolls. After this extra stock has been introduced, the back and center rolls resume their normal revolutions per minute, which is approximately 1/12th of that of the front rolls. This results in an enlarged section being produced in the roving during acceleration of the center and back rolls, since the draft at this point will have been practically eliminated.

The invention provides a himalaya attachment working in conjunction with a slub attachment, as well as a pattern means for effecting operation of the himalaya attachment at various intervals according to the desired pattern. It also offers a means for operating the slub attachment during the

intervals when the himalaya attachment is inactive, thus producing a flake filling having thick places in the yarn of varied length. The length of the thick places is unlimited, according to a desired pattern, during operation of the himalaya attachment. The thick places occur periodically and are relatively short during the operation of the slub attachment. This is caused by reducing or stopping the drawing operation at predetermined intervals so as to produce intermittently spaced enlarged portions of various lengths in the strand of yarn.

This device provides a driven shaft on which the front roll is mounted and also provides a gear train driven by the driven shaft for transmitting rotation to the intermediate and back rolls. It further gives a clutch means for intermittently imparting rotation to the back and intermediate rolls at a different rate of speed than their normal rate of speed along with a pattern means for automatically causing the clutch means to remain in engagement for a predetermined length of time to thus produce unusually long thick places in the yarn as it passes between the intermediate and the front rolls.

Three of the drawings under which the patents were obtained are on Page 52. There is a pattern chain indicated at 145 and it is provided with a plurality of special pattern links 146 having flat cam members 147 secured thereto as by pins 150. It may be observed that the special pattern links are spaced various distances apart along the continuous link pattern chain in accordance with a desired



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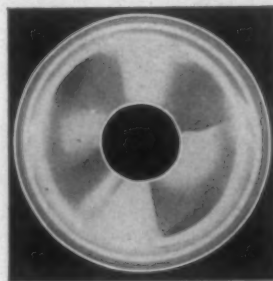


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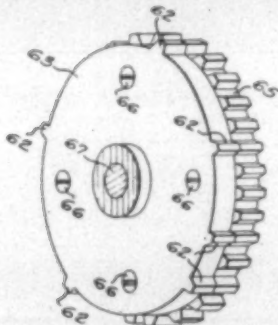
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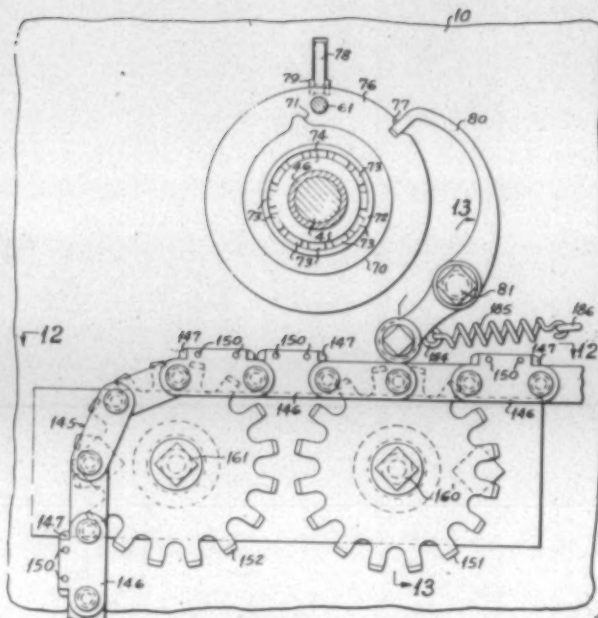
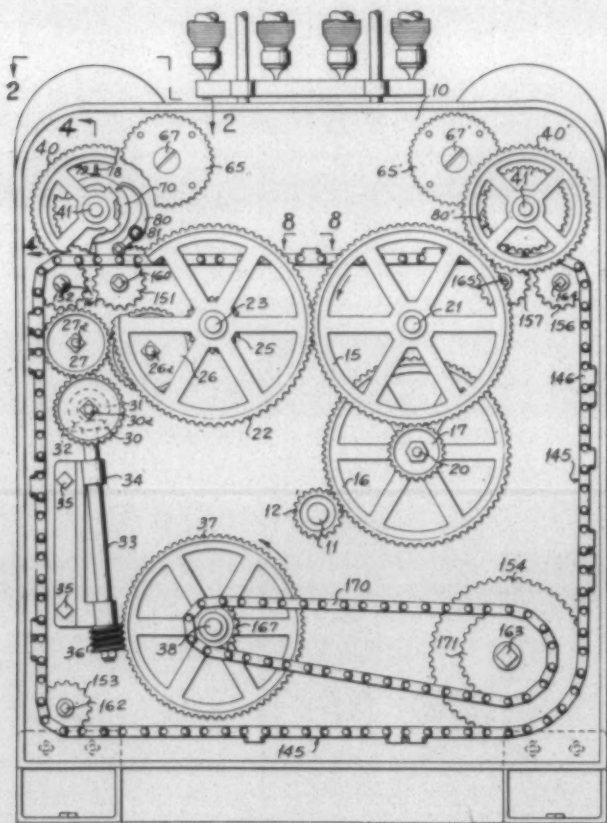
OPENING, PICKING, CARDING & SPINNING

pattern. In some instances, the pattern links are provided immediately adjacent to one another.

The pattern chain passes over the idler sprocket wheels 151 and 152 and downwardly to another idler sprocket wheel 153, then across the lower portion of the end support member 10 where it engages a large driven sprocket wheel 154. The pattern chain then extends upwardly at the right-hand side of the end support and engages an idler sprocket wheel 156 after which the pattern chain extends laterally in engagement with a sprocket wheel 157 and across the end support to the idler sprocket wheel 151. The sprocket wheels 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, and 157 are rotatably mounted on stub shafts 160 to 165, inclusive, respectively, which are threadably mounted in the end support.



The worm gear 37 drives the shaft 38 on which a sprocket wheel 167 is mounted; the left-hand portion of a sprocket chain 170 in turn is mounted on the sprocket wheel. The right-hand portion of the sprocket chain is mounted on a larger sprocket wheel 171 which is integral



with the sprocket wheel already described, and it is thus seen that rotation is imparted to the sprocket wheel from the worm gear to cause the pattern chain to move in a counterclockwise direction. The purpose of the idler sprocket wheels 151, 152, 156, and 157, which are mounted closely adjacent to each other, is to prevent the pattern chain from sagging as it passes beneath the adjacent oscillatable fingers 80 associated with the slub attachment.

The device is now in operation at Highland Park Plant No. 3, North Charlotte, N. C., and Mr. McKeown will be pleased to explain its operation and demonstrate its efficiency to anyone interested.

Eastman Develops Spun-Dyed Staple

Tennessee Eastman Corp. recently announced development of estron (cellulose acetate) staple in a limited range of light fast, gas fast and wash fast colors. The new colored staple is produced by the addition of coloring agents to the cellulose acetate solution before it is spun into fiber, it is reported. Its colors are said to be superior in all fastness properties to the best dyeing commercially obtainable on cellulose acetate fiber. Immunity of the colors to gas or fume fading is pointed out as being of special importance.

First use of the solution-dyed estron staple is expected to be in men's suiting fabrics for which purpose the fiber will be supplied in four basic colors: Navy blue, brown, gray and black. Samples of the best color staple have been submitted to the wool and worsted trade for evaluation and the tests thus far indicate that this improved textile fiber far surpasses present fastness standards for men's outerwear, it was reported.

Celanese Corp. of America has placed on the U. S. Patent Office register of patents available for licensing about 2,400 patents covering methods and processes for the manufacture of textiles, plastics and chemicals. Harold Blancke, Celanese president, states this action by the corporation is making it possible for applicants to take out licenses on reasonable terms under substantially all of the patents owned by the corporation.

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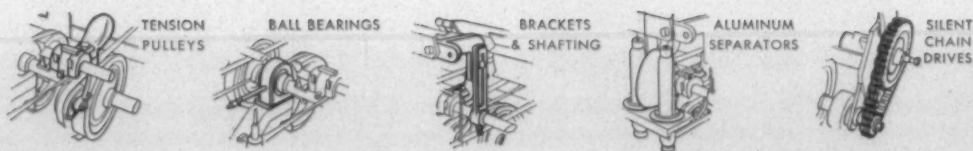
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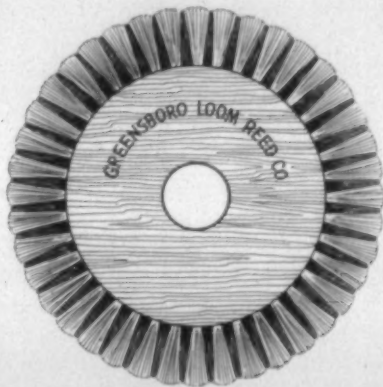
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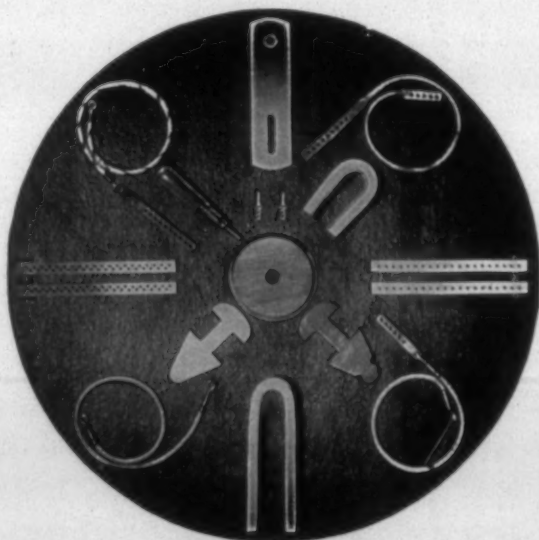
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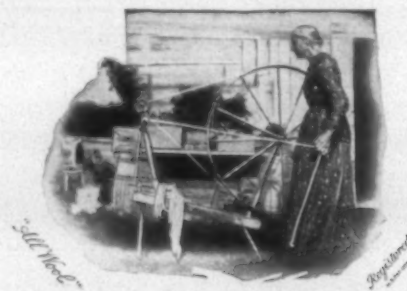
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Warp Preparation & Weaving

The Mechanics Of Warp Sizing

EVEN to some men who have seen long service in textile manufacturing, it may be well to stress the importance of carefully controlled sizing. Perfect weaving is no miracle; it does not depend on the loom operation alone, but can be credited in no small part to the care exercised in the slasher room in preparing the warp for weaving. Hundreds of yards of warps may be spoiled by inattention, even temporarily, to sizing application details.

It is self-evident that the fewer the ingredients used in the size mixture, the less chance there will be for error. So-called one-piece size compounds, containing the necessary gum or wax and preservative make the job easier and more foolproof. Then there is nothing to add except starch and water.

Starches may generally be classed as thin-boiling and thick-boiling. The former requires from three-quarters to one hour cooking, during which time the boil should be active. The starch should be stirred into cold water, to avoid lumping. Thick boiling starches, such as potato starch, require a longer boil of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two hours; sago starch may need twice that time.

To start the size mixture, the water should first be run into the kettle, measuring it accurately. Home-made gauges are often made for this purpose, based on kettle size. The proper amount of water should be placed in the kettle at the start, as a later addition of cold water after cooking may cause jelling. If any water needs to be added after cooking, it should be pre-heated. Steam lines should be insulated to prevent heat losses as well as condensation. The size kettle also should be well protected by asbestos or magnesia lagging to prevent loss of heat.

Accurate weights must be used in making up the size solution. Good scales and careful checking of weights will assure a good solution. Some concerns adjust their formulae to a standard bag of starch, weighing 140 pounds, and have containers made for the right proportion of size softener and other ingredients so there will be no need to weigh out each batch. Supervision over the batch should be carefully exercised by the slasher room head.

After the starch has been added, it should be stirred thoroughly in the cold water to break up lumps and wet out the granules thoroughly. If an enzyme thinner is being used, it should be added next, and time allowed for its action to be completed. When the heat is turned on, heating should be uniform, with the object of reaching the boiling point in about half an hour after steam is first applied. An insufficiently cooked size will not adhere to the warp as well as will the properly prepared mixture, thus encouraging shedding.

After the starch has been well dissolved the other ingredients, including the softener, are added. The size solution after coming to a boil must be kept at that point to

prevent jelling. Cooking kettles are equipped with agitators and frequently with stationary baffles between the agitator paddles to assure even temperature through the mix and to break down starch granules. The agitator speed is usually between 55 and 65 r. p. m.

After the solution is cooked for the proper length of time, it is drawn off into storage kettles to be held until needed, and either pumped or gravity flowed into the size box of the slasher. The storage kettles are kept at 190-206° by steam coils within, and are agitated by slowly moving paddles.

Sizes should not be stored more than a few hours, just enough to keep ahead of the size cooker and keep a reserve for the slasher. Size batches should be small so that fresh size is always on hand, thus avoiding variations in viscosity.

Modern cotton mills have realized the importance of the slasher room and supplied it with enough space to work without cramped conditions. Plenty of light and air are essential. The operator should be familiar with all manufacturing processes following and preceding the slashing, in order to realize the importance of his operation to the success of the finished fabric. Particularly should he realize that his warp yarns are used on several hundred looms; he should know weave room problems, to make him more conscious of the importance of careful sizing.

The slasher room must be kept clean; and dirt or fly which might fall on the sized yarn or into the size box will stick there. Proper ventilation will reduce danger of condensation from overhead pipes. Overhead bearings should not be permitted to drip oil or grease onto the warp beams or slasher.

It is not our purpose here to go into the details of the operation of the slasher itself, which can only be learned through experience. We can only include certain cautions as an aid to the worker who may wonder why troubles arise in the sizing operation. The warp threads which run from the section beams through the size solution and over the drying cans must, of course, have an even tension. To vary that tension means broken threads and decreased production. Any slow-down of the slasher means a variation in the amount of size applied, an over-baking on the drums, and in short, a warp that is not weavable.

It is the natural desire of a slasher room foreman to run his machines as fast as possible, consistent with good warp preparation. If the slasher runs too fast there will not be time for proper drying. The warps will contain too much moisture. This moisture content can be measured, and this information is valuable to the operator because it enables him to hit upon the proper balance between slasher speed and drying temperature. If the dry can temperature is raised too high in order to increase the speed, overbaking of the warps may occur. It is better to increase the size of

WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

the dry can or add more cylinders, giving the warps longer exposure to heat rather than a higher degree of heat.

The cylinder temperature should not exceed 230° F., to avoid overbaking and subsequent brittleness of the warp. Moisture content of the size should be maintained at about seven to eight per cent. Stretch resulting from tension should be kept as low as possible to retain elasticity. A figure of 1½ per cent stretch has been set as the maximum. Excessive stretch may be due to tightness between size box and cylinder, in which case the gearing should be checked.

Warp yarns are very hygroscopic; if humidity is high in the slasher room, the section beams awaiting sizing will pick up moisture from the air and be much more difficult to size properly. Wet warps mean trouble for the operator as they do not pick up enough size. This is a good reason for air conditioning the slasher room.

Wet warps will deposit their moisture in the size box and thus dilute the size solution. This must be watched. Variation in the size solution may be necessary when sizing wet as compared to dry warps.

The preceding material will appear as a new chapter in the revised edition, available next month, of the E. F. Houghton & Co. *Handbook on Cotton Warp Sizing*.

PROGRESS IN LOOM BUILDING

By JOHN C. IRVIN, Southern Manager, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Charlotte, N. C.

BECAUSE so much has appeared in print and pictorial form of the world of tomorrow, many people—particularly in the weaving industry—have asked me what magic trick we have up our sleeve, which we will pull on the industry at any minute, that will make all of their machinery obsolete. To the best of my knowledge, we do not have any magic tricks up our sleeves.

Improvements in the automatic loom have come gradually, and while progress is slow, it continues to be steady. While the textile machinery manufacturers have been frequently criticized for their lack of progress, I might say here that some of our critics should look into a "looking glass," because it took many, many years to convince a large part of the textile industry that the automatic loom was here to stay. Now get this—in fact it was not until labor became so scarce in the last war that some of the old "die-hards" threw out their non-automatic equipment.

Around 25 years ago the speed range on looms ran from 100 to 140 picks per minute. Today's speed range, except in the cases of very wide special looms, run from 150 to 225 picks per minute. Work loads on box work averaged between six and 12 looms to the weaver. Today on similar weaves the work loads on box looms average from 12 to 40 looms to the weaver. While the fundamental principles of the loom today are the same as the Cartwright invention, I might say that through applied engineering great strides and improvements have been made in the last two decades.

Unlike most machines, a loom must throw the shuttle across the lay between the inter-lacing threads at a speed of between 35 and 40 miles per hour and must come to a dead stop as it passes into the box on both ends. This, to some, may seem to be simple, but it must be taken into consideration that it is doing this on the average of three times per second. Unlike most machines, the looms must start and stop at full speed. There are no intermediary speeds. This is necessary because the timing of the harness motion and other motions necessary in forming the different patterns of the weave must work in unison.

The fundamental principles of the loom today are the same as invented by Cartwright, and it is no reflection on engineering that revolutionary methods have not been

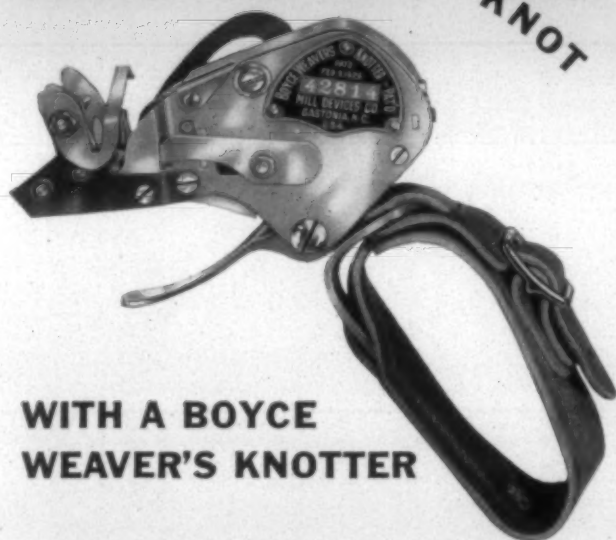
found, because in the world today there are thousands of people working on weaving machinery and no one so far has found a practical way to propel the shuttle across the loom except through the means of the picking motion which has been in use for many, many years.

As a matter of interest, we might advise that there are over a thousand patents on file in Washington covering various types of picking motions, and we have been conducting some exhaustive tests along these lines, both electrically and hydraulically.

To give you some idea of the difficulty of using hydraulic equipment, I should like to mention our endeavor to work out an hydraulic picking mechanism for a loom. We, in co-operation with a well-known hydraulic engineering company, designed such a mechanism and obtained quotations on the material that was required. The price for the hydraulic parts alone was around \$600. We sell the whole loom complete with its present picking motion for about \$1,000 and it runs as fast, or faster than, it would with the proposed hydraulic picking mechanism. Under these circumstances, there is not much of an argument in favor of the hydraulic equipment.

Everybody is talking about electronics. This subject interests us, also. We have a number of very interesting projects under way. Electronic devices have a place in textile machinery, but they also have their limitations. Fundamentally, an electronic tube is a device for controlling the flow of current through a circuit. It will turn on a source of power in a small fraction of a second in response to a very weak signal. That part of the device is excellent, but a difficulty arises when we try to convert the power, which has been "turned on" into usable mechanical energy for the purpose of applying a brake, changing a bobbin, or actuating a clutch. To do this sort of work, a magnetic field must be created, as for instance, in a solenoid.

Electricity, unhampered, will travel at approximately the speed of light, but when it is introduced into the windings of a coil, it becomes involved with something that electrical engineers call inductance. The effect is similar to that produced by the inertia of mass in a mechanical system. Perhaps it can be overcome, but at the moment inductance



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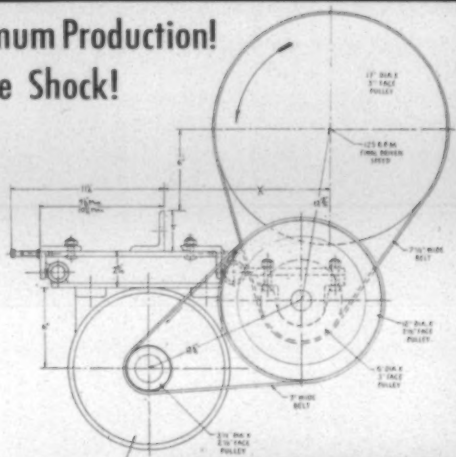
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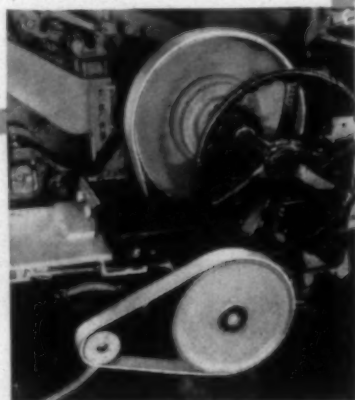
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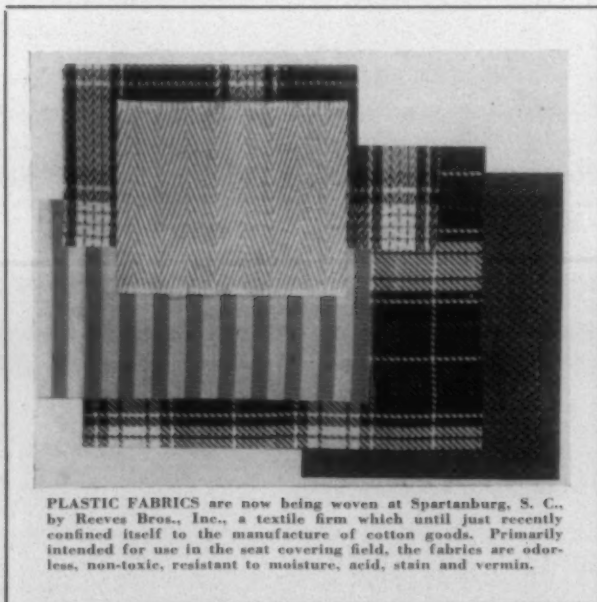
WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

causes electrical circuits to be too slow for some of the operations which now are performed mechanically on

Now, let's consider for a few minutes some of the weaving machinery problems that are being studied. Loom drives have been an increasing source of difficulty with high loom speeds and increased crankshaft throw. We, with the co-operation of the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric Corp., have studied our looms, assembly by assembly. We determined the center of gravity and the flywheel effect of the lay and all the rotating parts. Because of the irregularities of these bodies, the information was obtained experimentally. We, for example, in determining the flywheel effect, suspended the parts by a music wire and then by measuring their period of oscillation, computed the desired information.

These facts, together with studies made with the recording oscillograph, led to the development of new loom motors which are being manufactured now by both General Electric and Westinghouse. These motors are designed with high electrical slip and a heavy rotor that is capable of acting as a flywheel while the loom is running. They, on a loom such as S5 or S6, are a marked improvement over the motors that formerly were available, in that they carry the fluctuating load with much less heating than the old motors.

We have done a considerable amount of work in the direction of applying V-belt drives to our looms. Up to this point these drives have not been used here in the United States because we could not obtain efficient slow-speed motors. Slow-speed motors are required, because with motors running at 1,200 or 1,800 r. p. m., the necessary speed reduction cannot be obtained. With the minimum allowable diameter of sheave on the motor shaft, the sheave on the loom crankshaft is too large for the space that is available. Our present developments involve either a motor with a gear reduction unit incorporated on the drive end or a very neat speed reduction scheme that we have designed. We anticipate good results from both of these arrangements.



PLASTIC FABRICS are now being woven at Spartanburg, S. C., by Reeves Bros., Inc., a textile firm which until just recently confined itself to the manufacture of cotton goods. Primarily intended for use in the seat covering field, the fabrics are odorless, non-toxic, resistant to moisture, acid, stain and vermin.

For the large felt and carpet looms we have made progress on the driving mechanism. Generally speaking, the majority of these drives involve a motor with a speed reduction unit built into the drive end. On some of them we have an alternating current source of power for the normal operation of the loom. To stop the loom we use either a solenoid brake on the high speed end of the motor shaft or have a rectifying unit that enables us to bring the motor to a halt with direct current power.

On some of the large looms we have found that, to be able to vary the speed is an advantage. We have one arrangement where the motor operates normally on 60-cycle current. An auxiliary generating unit is applied to give power at a frequency of six cycles per second. If, for any reason, the weaver or the loomfixer wants to then turn the loom over slowly, he can do so by pressing a button that connects the motor in the six-cycle circuit so that the loom will run at one-tenth of normal speed. Another drive that we have developed with the General Electric Co. is the so-called thymotrol drive in which the speed control is through electronic tubes. Here, any number of speeds can be obtained between the high and the low limits for which the apparatus is designed. In one application that we have made, loom speeds can be controlled to make the loom operate at any desired speed between five and 50 picks per minute.

However, I am convinced that eventually some other means will be found. How, I don't know, but I feel confident that the next few generations will find the modern loom of today as cumbersome as we found the loom of yesterday.

Mr. Irvin delivered his remarks before a recent meeting of the Charlotte (N. C.) Engineers Club.

Department Offers Guide To Duck Market

"Major Cotton Duck Markets," a publication of the textile and leather division of the Department of Commerce, was made available to the industry July 19. The publication is the result of an experiment to determine major markets for certain textile products. The experiment was initiated several months ago by A. Henry Thurston, chief of the textile and leather division, because other government data was either unsatisfactory or unsuitable as a market guide in certain textile fields.

The study of major cotton duck markets is a comprehensive analysis of production and distribution problems, including latest figures on production by types and usage. It discusses difficulties confronting this phase of the textile industry.

Among the long-term economic data presented by Mr. Thurston are tables in the appendix showing duck production from 1919 to 1948 and the percentages represented by various types. Similar studies will be initiated in other textile fields—particularly those beset with declining sales and drastically enforced production slumps if industry reaction to the duck study is favorable.

The National Cotton Council already has placed a large order for the booklet for distribution to its members, it is reported. Mr. Thurston states that a limited number will be available from the Office of Printing Services, Department of Commerce, Washington, at 15 cents a copy, and in a short time will also be available at the department's field offices.

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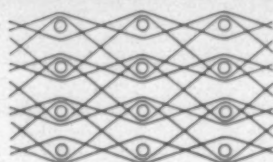
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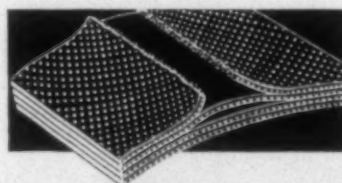


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And with PRECISION methods and hardened (optional) alloy metals, these cams have longer lasting, accurate life (*providing, of course, that your gear trains, bearings, cylinders, etc., are right). You'll need cams, anyway! Why not have PRECISION Cams working for you—(A) Filling Wind Cams with the Non-Sloughing Formula, (B) Comb-warp and Wool Spinning Cams with Slough-Guard features, at no extra cost. At once, you'll notice less waste, lower costs, heavier, firmer bobbins, and more trouble-free yarn, later. Wire or call for a sales engineer.

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Lays courses at angles
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Maintenance & Engineering

Utilizing Municipal Facilities For Waste Disposal

INDUSTRY, through various taxes, pays a sizeable share of the cost of building and maintaining municipal sewer systems and sewage treatment plants. Why not, then, take advantage of its right to use these facilities in disposing of factory wastes? Municipal policy usually permits such industry usage, provided the sewerage can accommodate the added load, and the wastes do not damage the sewers or treatment plant or interfere with sewage treatment processes.

In many instances, however, industrial management decides prematurely that this approach to waste disposal difficulties is not possible in the particular case at hand, and sets out instead to do the more difficult—and oftentimes expensive—thing: handle the plant waste load as a private industrial headache. An example of the more economical approach is the new waste disposal procedure now operating at Chester (Pa.) Lace Mills. The management came face-to-face with the problem when it could no longer dispose of liquid wastes in near-by Morton's Run, which empties into the Delaware River. To continue the practice would have entailed a substantial capital expenditure for treatment of the liquid wastes to make them acceptable under Pennsylvania sanitary regulations.

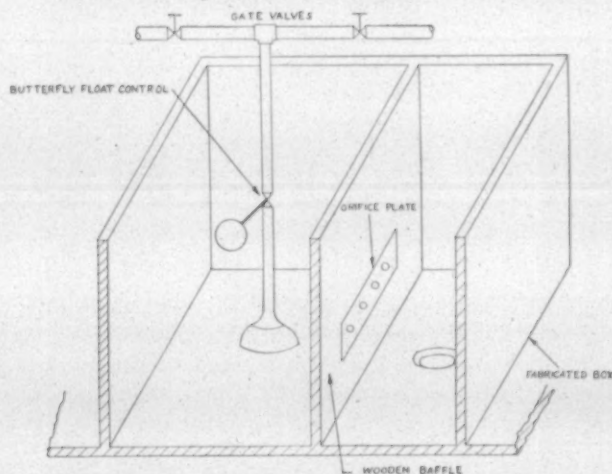
The solution developed by chemical engineers of Hall Laboratories, Pittsburgh, Pa., began with this common-sense approach to the problem: determine the total water consumption, nature of its use and resultant liquid wastes—character and volume—then apply the old political maxim, "divide and rule" to the variety of wastes to be disposed of.

The liquid wastes proved to be classifiable, as these industrial-water consultants had surmised, as "very dilute," "dilute," and "strong." The first two could be disposed of without treatment; why mix them with the strong wastes, which would unnecessarily build up the total volume of

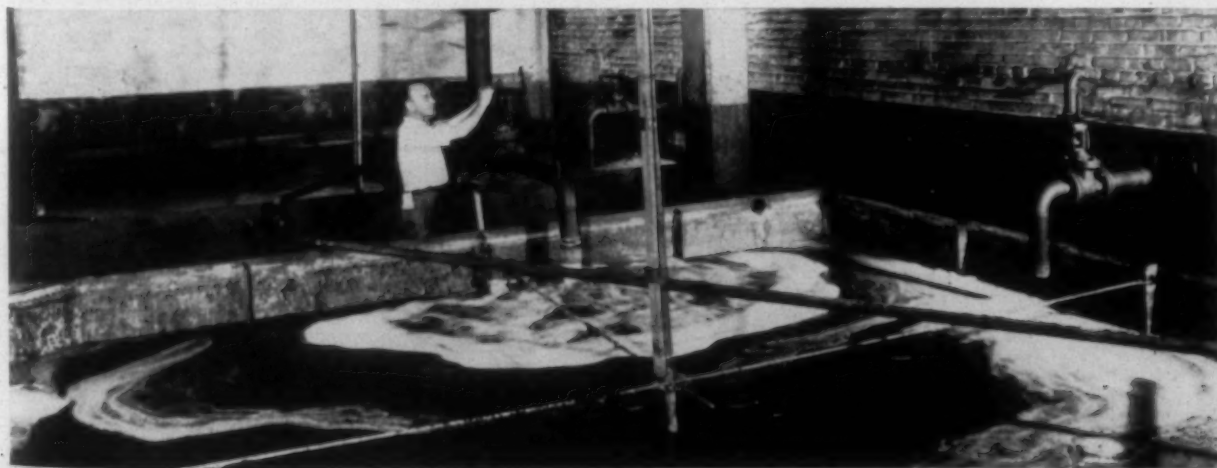
liquid wastes requiring special attention? The strong wastes could be made acceptable for admittance to municipal sewers by (1) partially neutralizing them, and (2) regulating the volume of their discharge so as to avoid overloading the city sewerage system.

Two detention tanks, located beneath the bleachyard floor, receive the strong liquid wastes by gravity flow from the kiers and associated equipment. This arrangement made elaborate piping and pumping unnecessary. Waste liquids from such operations as "wet-out," rinsing, kiering, bleaching, "acid-sour," washing, starching and dyeing are composited in the detention tanks, which have a combined capacity almost double the estimated maximum strong-waste volume produced in any one mill-operating day.

Two tanks are operated on a fill-and-draw basis. All the



Detail of the steel orifice box. Plugging one or more of the four three-quarter-inch orifices permits stepwise regulation of discharge rates. A 1½-inch butterfly float-operated valve above the centerline of the orifices maintains a two-inch constant head.



General view of detention tanks, where kier liquor from beyond wall at right and strong wastes from bleachyard on floor above are composited, neutralized and then discharged at controlled rate to the main sewer system.

strong wastes are dumped initially into one detention tank. At the end of the day, the operator tests the waste to determine approximate pH. When he has determined the amount of acid needed to adjust the pH of the liquid waste to pH 8, and added the required volume of 50 per cent acid for the purpose, the operator switches on a small industrial pump, running it for one hour to assure thorough mixture of wastes and neutralizer.

The neutral liquors may then be discharged at a controlled rate, along with the dilute and very dilute wastes, to the municipal sewer system. Discharge of the effluent is by pumping. (Gravity flow was ruled out because the slope would be too small.) Provided for the purpose were a heavy-duty duplex screenless sewage ejector, with a discharge capacity of 450 gallons per minute; and a six-inch cast-iron line to a brick manhole at a near-by street corner where the effluent enters the city sewerage system.

Total initial cost, and operating cost, of the new disposal system for the liquid wastes were reported by mill officials to be far lower than the alternative—that is, "treatment of the liquid wastes equivalent to the primary treatment of municipal sewage." An unexpected benefit resulted from the project, Chester Lace Mills officials also reported. The preliminary survey indicated in detail the consumption of



This close-up view of piping to and from the detention tanks shows (1) kler liquor header (along wall in background) which collects this waste from kler floor beyond, and feeds it to the detention tanks; (2) back-yard waste line—the large-diameter pipe from top—which brings this waste from bleaching floor above; (3) piping arrangement (the diagonal lines at left and right foreground of tanks) for blending of wastes and neutralizing chemicals; (4) orifice box (center foreground) which controls discharge of neutralized wastes to the sewer.

water in various operations, providing a basis for instituting more effective control of water usage—at a time when the cost of municipal water had risen to a record peak. (One critic of the city's water rates declared recently that he was "reluctant to pay for good water at champagne prices.")

Opener And Picker Room Wiring

Part Two of a Series by JAMES T. MEADOR

SOME of you close observers undoubtedly have wondered about the picture of the switch group of the Locke Cotton Mills picker room, on Page 68 of the June TEXTILE BULLETIN. The fact is that the combination starters shown are of NEMA Type 1 Classification, and, therefore, are not now acceptable as being dust-tight and lint-free enclosures or starters. This picture was made of the installation which was completed approximately three years ago, at which time dust-tight starters or Type NEMA 1-A were not available.

If you have only the conventional type of starter enclosures, or the NEMA Type 1 enclosure, these can be made effectively lint-proof by cementing and riveting quarter-inch felt gaskets around the edges of the box so that the cover will fit snugly against them when the boxes are closed. This also applies to certain types of safety switches, but not to all of them. However, the most effective method of caring for the older type of starters and switches which have been in use since before these new regulations have come in is to blow them out periodically (and don't let these periods be too far apart) with an air hose, which will clean out all of the lint and accumulated dust. You well know, sometimes too well, how badly lint can accumulate in a starter or switch, with the result that if a spark is produced within the enclosure, the lint instantly blazes or flashes into a dangerous fire with serious consequences, perhaps. I had the pleasure of visiting the plant of the Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., the other day and found Francis Lowrance going over the whole plant and doing exactly what we are talking about above, as a part of a regular schedule of

maintenance, and I certainly want to compliment him on this idea and strongly urge that all of you follow in his footsteps.

In the foregoing part of this article and in the June issue of the TEXTILE BULLETIN we have attempted to give you the highlights of the requirements of picker room wiring as far as it applies to motor control and to motors, as well as circuits and we trust if you have any questions arising about your own particular installation that are not covered by these articles that you will get in touch with us through the TEXTILE BULLETIN and give us an opportunity to work out any information which you might need.

Picker Room Lighting

It seems that we are now ready to go into a controversial subject concerned with picker room wiring and that subject is lighting. All too often we see picker rooms where the lighting is an open incandescent bulb in a pendant socket, although I don't doubt that if such a condition occurred in your mill you would get a hot report from the insurance company. Also we see frequently applications of vapor-proof or dust-tight enclosed globe fixtures hanging from drop cords that are in use without the enclosing globes, or if they are mounted on conduit there might be some exposed wiring going into a receptacle at the ceiling, etc. On the other hand in our going around various mills we see so many beautifully lighted picker rooms that come under the approval of the insurance underwriters that we hardly think

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...OR NUMBER 5**



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Vogel Number 10
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VOGEL NUMBER 5 FACTORY CLOSET



Vogel Number 5
Factory Closet

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Fully automatic thermal relay with unusually long life that eliminates blinking lights and protects all auxiliary equipment.

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it worthwhile to dwell on the former condition of lighting as mentioned above.

Rather, I think we can devote this space to discussion of the questions which usually are raised in this connection by the various mill men concerning which type of light they prefer, that is, fluorescent or incandescent. Until recently the insurance companies approved only incandescent lighting for such areas as picker rooms and opening rooms as being enclosed in a dust-tight fixture with conduit stem suspension or ceiling mounting. This has had the disadvantage of bottling up the light with unsatisfactory distribution in the room or on the machines where it is usually very important to have plenty of light for blending and grading the staple in the opening room or for general work in the picker room.

This can in a considerable measure be overcome by the use of fluorescent lighting in these areas, in which the fixtures have totally enclosed transformer ballasts within the channel of the fixture, and not out and exposed to an accumulation of lint where there might be a possibility of an arc or the heat from a defective ballast setting off a flash fire. This also means that the wiring from the ballast to the sockets of the fixtures must be also totally enclosed in the channel of the fixture.



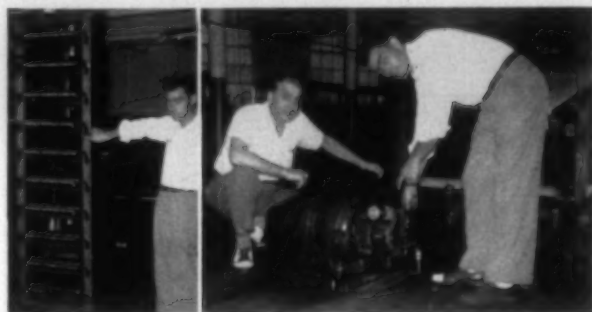
In this view of the opening room of Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., may be seen vapor-proof lighting fixtures which are under full insurance authorization.

Heretofore the insurance companies have insisted on fluorescent lighting fixtures equipped with a gasketed glass cover under the bottom of the fixture which would prevent the tubes from dropping out from various causes. We understand that this change has come about by the improved construction of fluorescent fixtures with turret sockets and "no-blink" starters. Wiring for this type lighting should, as in power wiring, be in rigid conduit only and not in steel tube or open. Toggle switches in such areas should be dust-tight inasmuch as they cause arcs where they are of the usual snap type.

Warper And Creel Maintenance

Recently at the plant of Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., Louis Briggs, general superintendent, was having trouble with the top-motion on his ball warper. It would run several yards, or even continuously, without a stop on a broken end. In the limited time available for repairing this machine they were advised by the manufacturer to have the

drop-eyes, as well as the contact bars, chromium plated, which would combat any tendency for these surfaces to pick up humidity or accumulate rust with a consequent misbehavior. However, this required too much time and a solution was worked out by Francis Lowrance, which has been entirely satisfactory. Mr. Lowrance obtained some crocus cloth and dressed all of his drop-eyes and contact bars until they had a smooth, polished surface. Then he studied his solenoid brake and found it was slightly out of adjustment, whereupon he set it up closely. Now his warper stops within two yards of the breakdown of any end from his creel.



The accompanying photograph shows Mr. Lowrance at the creel and the other photograph shows Mr. Lowrance and J. P. Poplin, superintendent of spinning, examining the solenoid brake.

Power Costs Not Luring Mills South

The committee on economic development of the New England Council reported recently that power costs in New England and the South too nearly the same to be a decisive factor in inducing textile plants to move southward from the New England states. The committee had a private research firm make a survey of power costs in New England and various other sections east of the Mississippi. It was found that the power costs of a theoretical mill in New England and one in the South Atlantic area, both producing about 970,000 yards of cloth annually, would be about \$19,400 for the Northern mill and \$15,800 for the Southern mill. Applied to annual sales, the \$3,600 power cost saving amounted to 0.12 of one per cent, or 3.7 mills per yard. "It would seem that this difference in cost cannot be the decisive factor in a decision to move," the council stated, "particularly in view of the prevailing cost of new construction." The council pointed out, also, that it knows of no mills who have chosen to locate in territory served by the Tennessee Valley Authority, although power costs there are "definitely lower."

Industrial Editors To Meet Sept. 29-30

The annual Fall meeting of the South Atlantic Council of Industrial Editors will be held Sept. 29-30 at Sedgefield, near Greensboro, N. C. An attendance of 75 to 100 is expected for the meeting. Charles D. Orth of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, is president of the council and Marion W. Heiss, executive vice-president of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, will be one of the speakers at the meeting.

Textile mills of North Carolina consume one-fourth of the total cotton production of the United States.

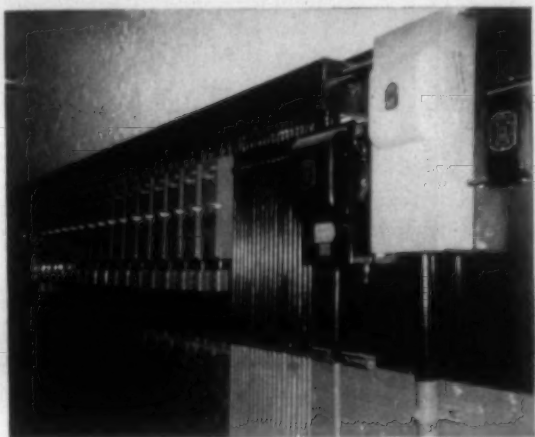


Photo showing installation of starters and control equipment in the picker room of the Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

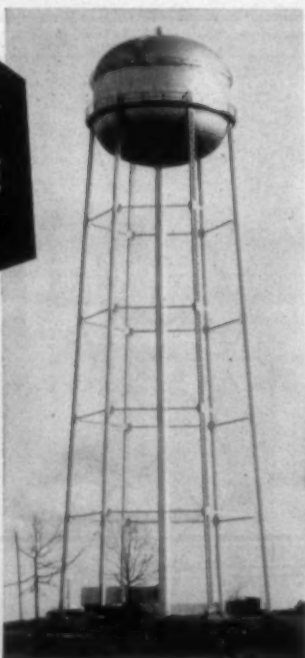
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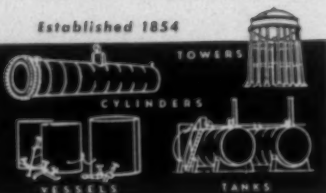
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A TYPICAL ANALYSIS

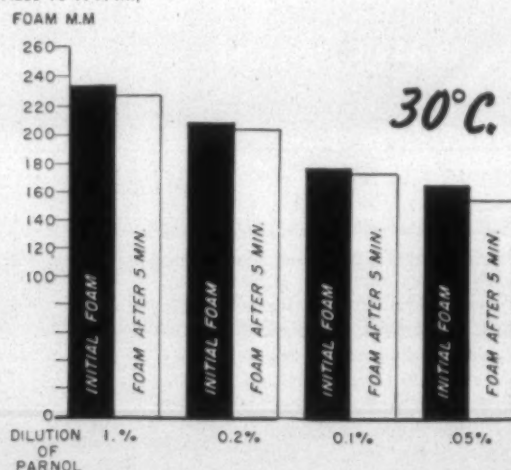
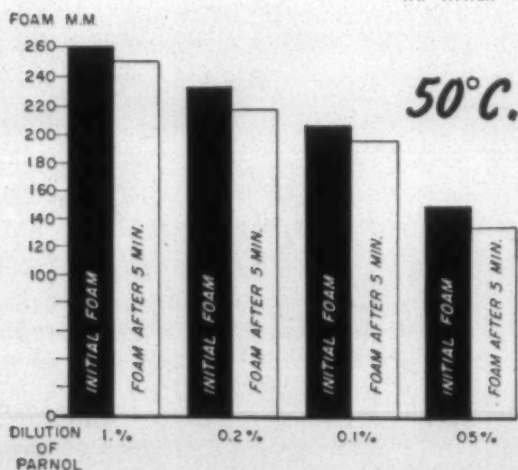
Active Matter	41.25% (Dry basis)
Inorganic Salts (principally Na_2SO_4)	58.20% (Dry basis)
Unulfonated Material	0.55% (Dry basis)
Moisture	1.70%
pH (1% solution)	7.50%

DRAVES WETTING TEST

TAP WATER — (HARDNESS 90 P. P. M.)	
DILUTION	TIME
0.25%	6 sec.
0.20%	10 sec.
0.15%	12 sec.
0.10%	15 sec.

ROSS-MILES TEST

TAP WATER — (HARDNESS 90 P. P. M.)



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The Element X In Nylon

By A. W. STAUDT, Manager, Du Pont Market Research Section, Trade Analysis Division

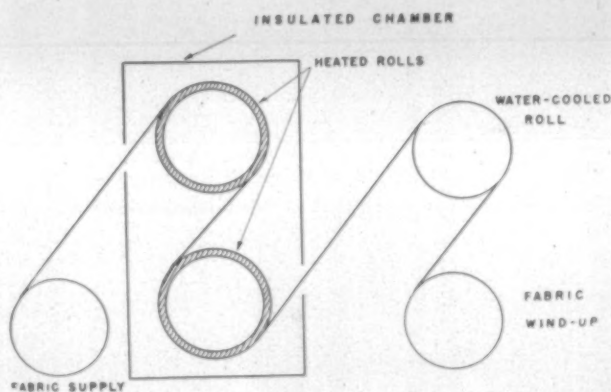
IF you were to ask a chemist about the composition of nylon, he would tell you that it contained the elements carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen. If, however, you were to ask the same question of a textile engineer or a nylon finisher, he would tell you that, in addition to those, the Element X was essential for the satisfactory acceptance of nylon by the ultimate consumers.

Element X, like many of the other elements, was discovered accidentally by the early nylon experimenters. The discovery was made after knitting and dyeing the first batch of nylon stockings. The experimenters found permanent wrinkles in the stockings, which would not press out during the final boarding operation: Element X had been applied to these stockings. The wrinkled condition of the hosiery in the dye bags had been heat-set into the fabric by the hot dye liquors.

Thus, what seemed to be a difficulty was transferred into an advantage that has proved to be one of nylon's most valuable properties. Nylon can be heat-set by several different methods, into many different shapes and conditions, to meet a wide variety of needs and uses. I shall describe several of the methods and point out some of the possibilities of how this property can be used.

Heat-setting a nylon fabric causes a rearrangement and fixation of the internal molecular structure to stabilize it. In other words, it causes the fabric to retain, through continued use and laundering, the dimensions, shape or form in which it was heat-set. The same general principles of heat-setting apply to all nylon. Further research has developed various methods of accomplishing heat-setting of nylon, depending on the type of fabric into which it might be put and the particular effects desired in that fabric.

Nylon yarn will tend to contract when it is heat-set; the



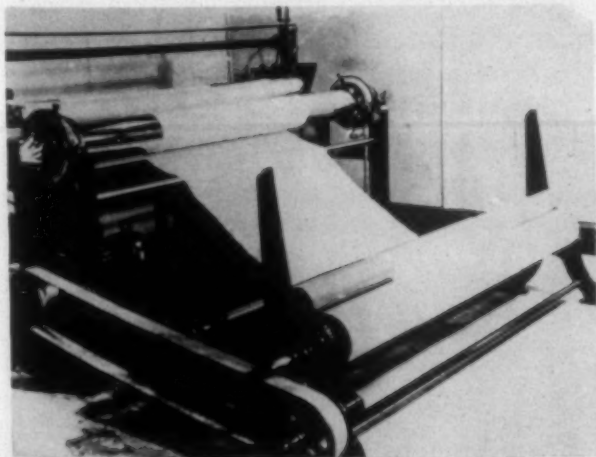
Diagrammatic sketch of suggested hot-roll setting machine.

amount of contraction depends upon the processing history of the yarn from the time it was made. As produced on shipping bobbins, it will contract nine to ten per cent in a boil-off in water and slightly more if it is treated at high temperatures such as are obtained with saturated steam under pressure. Some of this shrinkage is lost by relaxation as the yarn is twisted, sized, coned, woven or knit, and handled prior to heat-setting. The shrinkage left in any nylon gray goods makes heat-setting a finishing requirement if the dimensional stability of the fabric has any merit in its final use, and there are very few uses where the dimensions of a piece of fabric have no meaning.

Stable woven fabrics were required of nylon as soon as it went to war. Parachute fabrics had to meet rigid specifications of strength, porosity, thickness, and dimensional stability. Technical committees were formed to develop ways and means of producing fabrics that would meet these specifications, and in most finishing plants, this was accomplished by boiling the fabric on jigs at little or no warp tension for a sufficiently long time to removal all further shrinkage.

The test set up to check fabric stability was a 30-minute immersion in boiling water, with a contraction of not over one per cent during this boil-off. Eighteen-inch, or larger, squares were used for the test to obtain accuracy of measurements. This test is still a good measure of fabric stability. Properly heat-set nylon fabrics should meet this test—be they knit, woven, or braided; be they cloth, lace, or net. About the time of the war, Du Pont made available to the finishing industry an experimental heat-setting machine based on an entirely different principle than had been used before. This was a hot-roll machine for treating woven fabrics.

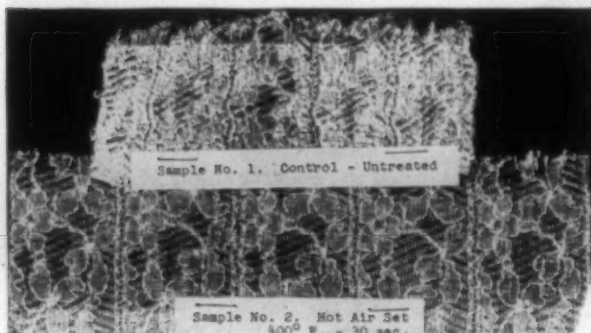
The roll is heated with Dowtherm to a temperature between 400° and 450° F. To heat-set nylon, the fabric is



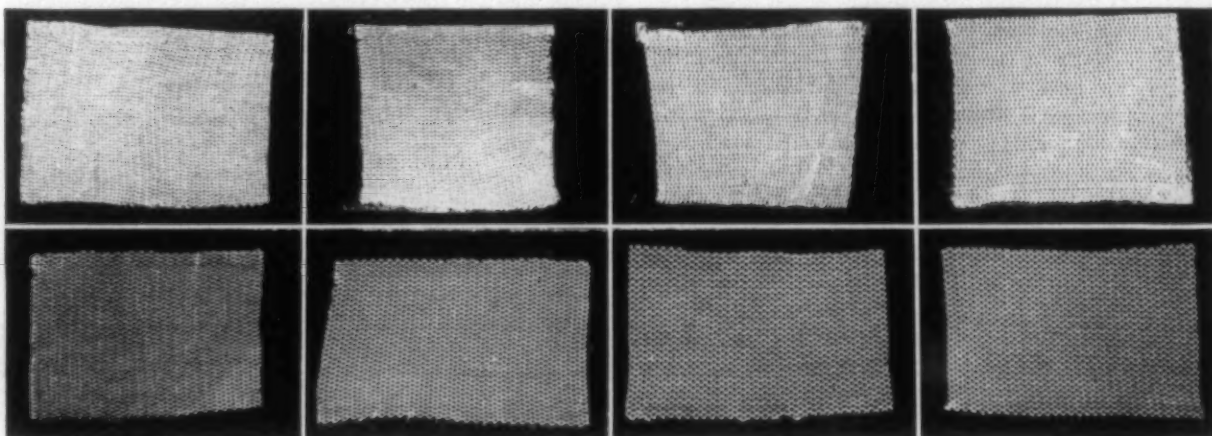
Single-roll heat setting machine.

BLEACHING, DYEING & FINISHING

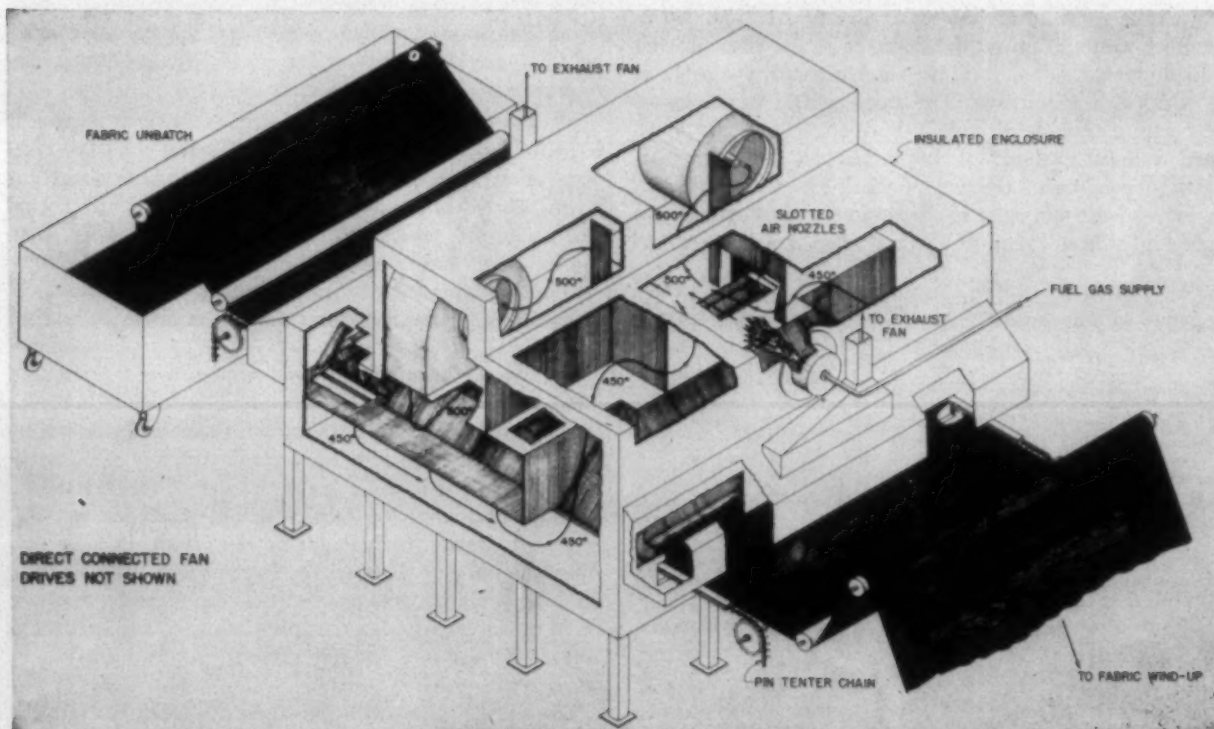
passed over the roll at a speed to give two to 15 seconds contact. Since temperature of the treating roll is close to the melting point of present nylon textile fiber types



Nylon lace after 30-minute boil-off; Sample No. 1, control, untreated; Sample No. 2, hot air set, 400° F., 30 seconds.



Hot air set nylon net after a 30-minute boil-off, heat set for 30 seconds as follows: (from left to right, top row) control swatch, 240° F., 280° F. and 320° F.; (left to right, bottom row) 360° F., 380° F., 400° F., and 420° F.



Suggested design for hot air setting machine.

(482° F.), careful control of temperature and time of contact must be exercised. At these temperatures, nylon fabrics can be thoroughly heat-set. A different hand is imparted to the fabric than that obtained from steam or boiling water setting, being generally softer and fuller and more desirable for underwear and blouse types of fabrics.

The hot-roll setting of nylon fabrics is being accepted by more and more finishers, and several different machine designs are now in commercial operation. A study of the hot-roll machine principle is given in a paper, "Some Effects of Dry Heat Upon the Properties of Nylon Fabrics," presented by the Philadelphia Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at their Intersectional Contest, Victory Convention, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, on Jan. 5, 1946. This paper, published in the *Proceedings of the A. A. T. C. C.* on Jan. 14, 1946, was presented by Arthur W. Etchells.

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Photograph courtesy of Verney Mills

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Question: What is Exsize-T?

Answer: Exsize-T is an unusually efficient desizing agent made specially for the textile trade.

Question: Is it a chemical?

Answer: No! Exsize-T is a liquid enzyme concentrate that mixes readily with water.

Question: Is it harmless to fabrics?

Answer: Exsize-T is harmless to the sheerest and most delicate fabrics.

Question: Can it be stored safely?

Answer: Yes, it keeps well without loss of its starch digesting power.

Question: What is its temperature range?

Answer: Best results with the desizing bath at temperature between 130° and 140° F. If greater speed is desired, temperatures as high as 170° F can be used with slightly higher enzyme concentration.

Question: Is Exsize-T economical?

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and the technical service section of our nylon division would be glad to discuss the subject with anyone in either the finishing or equipment business.

For laces and nets, a method of setting has been found acceptable to obtain a stable fabric and to retain the proper shape and design of the woven patterns. Hot air at temperatures of 380° to 450° F. has been used on closed tenters where the dimensions of the fabric and the design of the pattern could be controlled by the tenter. Open-mesh fabrics exposed to these temperatures for 30 to 90 seconds have been thoroughly heat-set and can be laundered and even boiled off without shrinking them or distorting the patterns.

The shape retention of heat-set nylon has permitted the development of washable, pleated fabrics. These pleats are put into a fabric which has not been heat-set, or at least only partially heat-set, by a standard pleating machine. With the pleating paper interleaved with the pleats and while the fabric is still in roll form, it is subjected to steam pressure to obtain a complete heat-setting in the pleated form. Both tricot and woven fabrics produced in this manner have been worn and washed many times without requiring any ironing to restore the pleats which keep their sharpness throughout the life of the garment.

Heat-setting reduces or eliminates the need for ironing. There is part of this story that we still do not understand, in that many garments require less or no ironing after several washings and ironings. This must be a continuation of the heat-setting phenomenon.

Looking into the future, the finishing industry should become more and more familiar with the value and necessity of heat-setting, not only for today's nylon and tomorrow's nylon, but for some of the other fibers to come that are now clambering out of their test tubes and pilot plants into commercial production units. They also respond to and require heat-setting to fully develop fabric properties and to obtain fabric stability.

Mr. Staudt's paper was delivered at the March 4 meeting of the New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.



S. C. Leads In Goods Printed, Finished

Federal Bureau of Census figures show that South Carolina textile mills and workers printed and finished 41 per cent of all the cotton woven goods produced in the country in 1948, L. W. Bishop, director of the state research, planning and development board, reported. The federal figures, just distributed by the Department of Commerce, show that South Carolina printed and finished 673,386 thousand yards as compared with a combined total of 650,685 thousand yards processed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey—the next three states. The total in the printed and finished classification was 1,643,959 yards.

South Carolina also was the leading state in the total of all cotton woven goods finished with 1,292,340 thousand yards or 19.1 per cent of the country's production. Massachusetts was second with 1,155,740 thousand yards and North Carolina third with 848,112 thousand yards.

The Carolinas led in dyed and finished woven cotton goods, with North Carolina leading with 337,087 thousand yards and South Carolina second with 335,859 thousand yards. In bleached and white finished cotton woven goods, Massachusetts led followed by North Carolina and New Jersey.

Mr. Bishop also pointed out that South Carolina was the leading Southern printer and finisher of rayon woven goods but that it lagged behind the New England and Middle Atlantic states in this work and behind North Carolina and Virginia in bleaching and dyeing rayon woven goods. The federal figures—printed in the bureau's Facts for Industry series—showed total 1948 production as 8,840 million yards, slightly less than the 1947 total of 8,915 million yards.

Bureau Offers Formulas For German Dyes

An unusually complete collection of formulas for German dyes and dyestuff intermediates is available in the reports of the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce, the O. T. S. announced last month in releasing to the public a special listing of its reports. The list includes references to formulas for 30 blues, 20 oranges, and a substantial number of reds, yellows, greens, browns, grays and blacks. Formulas for textile colors include those used for vat dyeing as well as printing. Other reports listed relate to intermediates; methods of applying dyes to various materials; testing techniques; layout and flowsheets; and laboratory and production equipment, including construction details.

A free listing of the reports mentioned, including prices, order numbers, and complete titles may be obtained by addressing a request for the "Dye-Dyestuffs Bibliography" to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Most of the reports are in German.

The basic three-volume report (PB 85172, Andrews, D. B., and others, *German Dyestuffs and Dyestuff Intermediates*) is in English, and may be purchased from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25 D. C., at the following schedule of prices: Volume I (processes and procedures), \$5; Volume II (engineering data), \$5; and Volume III (research), \$5. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

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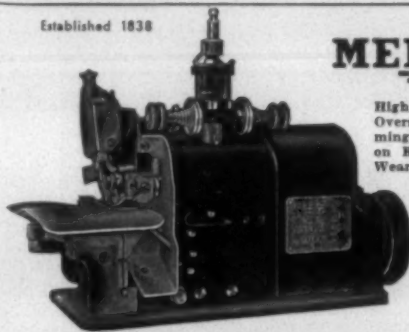
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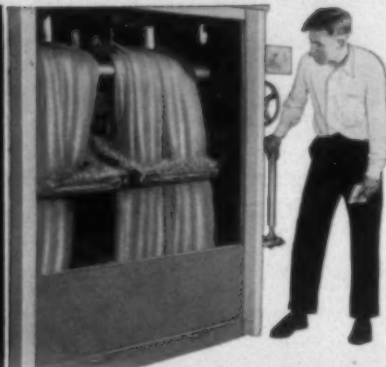
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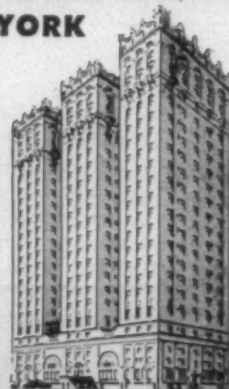
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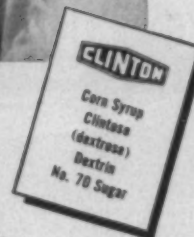
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PERSONAL NEWS

George N. Proulx is now assistant superintendent of Beacon Mfg. Co. at Swannanoa, N. C.

B. M. Bowen, who retired last month as superintendent of Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mill, writes from Tampa, Fla.: "I am having a big time fishing and swimming. Wish I could have gone to Blowing Rock, but could not get back." He is a past president of the Southern Textile Association.



Charles M. Mason has resigned as superintendent of machinery maintenance in all plants of Bibb Mfg. Co. (Macon, Columbus, Porterdale and Reynolds, Ga.) to rejoin Sykes, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., as assistant to the president.

Walter Pratt. Mr. Mason was a member of the Sykes sales force from 1930, through 1941, when he joined Bibb. He is the son of the late John C. Mason, superintendent Imperial Yarn Mills, Inc., Belmont, N. C., until his death eight years ago. . . . Sidney A. Yancey, previously general master mechanic, has succeeded Mr. Mason as Bibb's superintendent of machinery maintenance. . . . Sykes' president and Mrs. Pratt recently flew from New York City for a six-week tour of Europe. They will return in September.

William D. Mewhort has been named treasurer of Textron Incorporated's operating subsidiaries: Textron, Inc., Textron Southern, Inc., and Textron Puerto Rico. Mr. Mewhort has for the past three years been in charge of the tax department of the company. . . . Carl F. Horten has resigned as controller and assistant treasurer of Textron Southern, Inc., Anderson, S. C., to accept a position with Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

Roger W. Cross, Jr., who in June received his Master's degree from the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., is now associated with Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., as associate research chemist in the research division.

G. Howard Smith, assistant general manager of Pepperell Mfg. Co. at Lindale, Ga., was injured in an automobile accident July 15. He was taken to McCall's Hospital in Rome, Ga., following the accident where his condition was described as serious.

Marshall J. Gardner, formerly assistant superintendent, has been appointed superin-

tendent of the Print Works Plant of Cone Finishing Co., Greensboro, N. C., succeeding the late Walter L. Thornburg, who died June 29. . . . J. Gordie Boyd, formerly overseer of the print room, has been named assistant superintendent of the plant to succeed Mr. Gardner and has in turn been succeeded as print room-overseer by Colvin H. Williamson, who has been working in that department since 1936.

J. M. Christian is now manager of West Texas Woolen Mills at Eldorado, Tex.

Harry H. Pact, formerly field supervisor of textile chemical sales, has been appointed manager of the textile chemicals department, oil and chemicals division, E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., Boonton, N. J.

W. L. Lynch, formerly of Bowling Green, S. C., is now superintendent of Superior Yarn Mills at East Monbo, N. C.

Arthur S. Thomas, formerly vice-president and purchasing agent for Monticello (Ark.) Cotton Mills, Inc., is now general manager and superintendent of Spatex Corp., Charlotte, N. C.

Marion W. Beacham has succeeded Boyd P. Chapman, Jr., as superintendent of the Excelsior Mills (Deering, Milliken) plant at Union, S. C.

Michie Becomes TEXTILE BULLETIN Field Editor



C. MARTIN MICHIE, JR. (at right above, pronounced "Mickey") is shown talking to his previous boss, Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, before joining Clark Publishing Co. and TEXTILE BULLETIN as field editor. Mr. Michie received his Bachelor of Science degree in textiles (majoring in management courses) this past June at N. C. State. He was president of his freshman class in 1943-44, was in the Navy for the next two years, returned to Raleigh for resumption of studies in 1946. He was vice-president of his senior class, a member of Phi Psi (honorary textile fraternity), and managing editor of TEXTILE FORUM, the student magazine. He is a native of Roxboro, N. C., where practically every male relative (Harris and Michie) is a textile mill official.

Benjamin K. Sharp is now superintendent of Milledgeville (Ga.) Mills.

Games Slayter, vice-president and research director of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., June 19 received the honorary doctor of engineering degree from Purdue University at his alma mater's 91st commencement exercises in Lafayette, Ind.



James C. Jacobs, left, of Greenville, S. C., has joined the textile sales division of Keever Starch Co. at Greenville. Mr. Jacobs, who served in the Air Force during the war, is a graduate of Clemson College in textile manufacturing. Between

the time he was graduated from high school and entered military service, he worked in South Carolina textile plants. During his college days he spent his Summers working as a weaver. He will make his home in Spartanburg, S. C.

Twenty employees and former employees of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, received one of the Department of Agriculture's highest honors, a superior service award for outstanding contributions to the development of improved types of cotton tire cord, at ceremonies July 6. In the group honored were: John J. Brown, Robert J. Cheatham, Carl M. Conrad, A. Mason DuPre, Jr., Charles F. Goldthwait, James N. Grant, T. H. Hopper, Walter S. Lewis, J. David Reid, Mary L. Rollins, Walter M. Scott, Dyle Ward, Jr., Ray C. Young, Clarence M. Asbill, T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., Merrill E. Jefferson, W. James Lyons, Helmut R. R. Wakeham; and posthumously, Enoch Karrer and D. F. J. Lynch. . . . Length of service awards were presented Ray C. Young, Charles A. Fort, Juanita Cotten, James B. Davies, Emma L. Massaro, Samuel M. Stark, Jr., Ruby K. Worner and Lillian Guest.

W. L. Jackson, formerly superintendent of the Hawthorne Plant of American Thread Co. at Clover, S. C., has succeeded Fred T. Broyhill as superintendent of Royal Cotton Mill Co., Wake Forest, N. C.

Robert A. Morgan, formerly of Morgan Mills at Rome, Ga., is now general manager of Gold-Tex Fabrics Corp., Rock Hill, S. C. John Rollins, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., is now superintendent of the plant; L. E. Cash, formerly of Hartsville, S. C., is now superintendent of weaving; Charles Lindsay,

PERSONAL NEWS

previously employed by Pacific Mills at Columbia, S. C., is now superintendent of the Gold-Tex cloth room; L. M. Allison is acting purchasing agent, and E. F. Fowler is personnel director.

G. M. Taylor is now overseer of carding and spinning for Aragon-Baldwin Mills at Rock Hill, S. C. He came from Woodside Mills at Simpsonville, S. C. . . . J. R. Stephens, formerly of Pendleton, S. C., is now Aragon-Baldwin's overseer of weaving at Rock Hill.

George G. Allen, superintendent of Cannon Mills Co. Plant No. 1 at Kannapolis, N. C., retired June 30 after more than 35 years of service with the company. Mr. Allen, a 1906 graduate of the School of Textiles of North Carolina State College, was also prominent in the civic and religious life of Kannapolis. . . . J. J. Barnhardt of Concord, N. C., retired vice-president of Cannon Mills Co., who represents the American Legion's relations commission on the Town Meeting of the Air Symposium, left with other members of that group June 25 on a flight around the world designed to help the United States to better discharge its responsibilities of world leadership. . . . President Charles A. Cannon of Cannon Mills has been re-elected president of the North Carolina Traffic League.

N. C. State's Nelson Retires From Textile School Duties



Although he is now officially retired, former students of DR. THOMAS NELSON won't be surprised to find him in the familiar pose above when they visit the North Carolina State College School of Textiles.

DR. THOMAS NELSON, dean emeritus of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College and one of the nation's pioneer educators in the field of textiles, has retired from his duties at the college after approximately 48 years of service. A native of Preston, England, Dr. Nelson joined the N. C. State faculty in 1901 and began to develop the college's School of Textiles, which is now the world's largest institution of its kind. Dr. Nelson, an internationally-known textile technologist and educator, retired as dean of the School of Textiles in September, 1943, but has continued to serve on the faculty as professor of designing since that time.

In announcing Dr. Nelson's retirement, Dean Malcolm E. Campbell said that "Dean Nelson's interest in all things relating to the improvement of the industry, together with his kindly personality and interest in

young textile students over a period of half a century, have won friends for him all over the world." He praised Dr. Nelson particularly as the builder of the School of Textiles and as a recognized authority on fabric design and manufacture.

N. C. State, in common with other Southern schools, had little to offer in the way of textile education when young Nelson joined the faculty. The textile department, with a couple of machines, was tucked in a basement. It had only one instructor and taught only carding and spinning. The school now has one of the most modern plants in the world and is currently constructing an addition to its building, nearly doubling the floor space and facilities. It graduated a total of 275 students June 12—nearly one-third of the nation's crop of 900 textile graduates.

Dr. Nelson was born on April 24, 1872, and attended the Preston Technical School. He was awarded a certificate for weaving and designing in 1891 by the City and Guilds of London and later worked in some of the finest fancy weaving mills in England. After coming to the United States, he worked in mills in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and was assistant superintendent of a small mill in Petersburg, Va. He taught warp preparation and weaving in the Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute for a year, and then came to N. C. State.

In 1906, he became professor of textiles and head of the textile department. In 1924, when the board of trustees created the School of Textiles, Dr. Nelson became its first dean. Two years later, the college conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in recognition of his 25 years of service with the college. He was elected first president of the newly-formed National Council of Textile Deans in the Spring of 1943.

In 1907, Dr. Nelson's first book, *Weaving: Plain and Fancy*, was published. A few years later his second book, *Practical Loom Fixing*, made its appearance. This book, which is now in its fifth edition, has an international circulation and is used as a textbook in several textile schools. He has also written numerous articles pertaining to the textile industry for the leading textile publications. In 1908, Dr. Nelson helped organize and was a charter member of the Southern Textile Association. Since that time five of his former students have served as president of this association.

During his long tenure at N. C. State College, students came to him from many states and nations. He is known in textile circles from India to England and in the smallest North Carolina mills. The industry and the Federal Government have enlisted his services many times on special problems on which his expert advice was sought.

In addition to advancing the State College School of Textiles to a position of international prominence and importance, he has served as a commercial agent for the Bureau of Manufacturers of the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, as special agent for the U. S. Tariff Board, and as a consultant with the U. S. Tariff Commission. He has frequently been called to appraise mill properties, aid in untangling textile problems encountered by various manufacturing plants and to advise on the purchase of mill machinery. Dr. Nelson resides at 16 Enterprise Street, Raleigh.



Eugene R. Gardner has been named sales manager of the textile machinery division of Warner & Swasey Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Gardner joined the firm upon graduation from Case Institute of Technology and for a number of years

worked out of the Chicago and New York offices. He was made Eastern sales manager in 1940. Returning to Cleveland as chairman of the company's product planning committee in 1943, he headed the group which selected the textile project in the post-war diversification program; in the subsequent period his attention has been primarily devoted to textile development activities. He was elected a member of the Warner & Swasey board of directors in 1945.

Mary E. Allert has been appointed fabrics stylist of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., and will make her headquarters at Southeastern Cottons, Inc., 58 Worth Street, New York City. Previously she was associated with Bates Fabrics, Inc., as head of its art department.

Horace Doan has been made superintendent of the American Processing Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., where he has been chief chemist since 1937. He succeeds Fowler Jackson, now Georgia-Alabama representative for Laurel Soap Mfg. Co. out of Atlanta. . . . James W. Lakin, formerly of Waco, Tex., and Rome, Ga., has been employed as assistant superintendent of the processing unit. His last position was with Celanese at Rome. . . . Carl Stezer has assumed the duties of master mechanic for the A. Y. P. Nelson and Spun Fibers plants at Whitel, N. C. . . . William Preston Dunson, who has been connected with Dallas Mfg. Co. at Huntsville, Ala., in a supervisory position, has joined A. Y. P. as superintendent of its Woodlawn Plant at Mt. Holly. He succeeds C. O. Morgan.

F. A. Mauney, previously carding second hand on the third shift at the Burlington Mills Corp. Steele Plant, Rockingham, N. C., has been promoted to third shift overseer of carding. . . . J. B. Crouch, formerly second hand on first shift spinning, has been promoted to second shift overseer of spinning. . . . T. E. Workman has joined the Steele supervisory staff as second hand on third shift spinning.

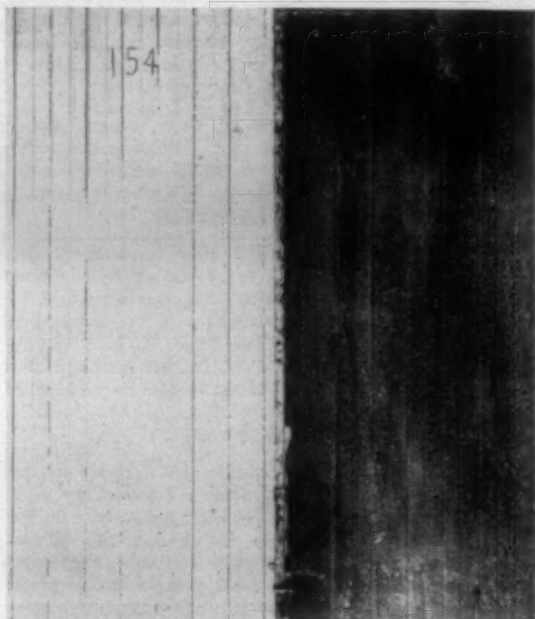
Conrad B. Doyle, well known in the textile industry as a developer of standardized cotton production principles, has retired after 48 years service with the Agriculture Department.

Frank Drake, basketball star at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., where he is to be graduated next month, has been named a recreational director at Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga.

John E. Bassill, formerly president of North American Rayon Corp. and American Bemberg Corp., has joined American Enka Corp. as consultant, a position he will fill until May, 1950, at which time he will succeed to the presidency of the firm on the

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PERSONAL NEWS

retirement of O. L. Alexander, who will continue as chairman of the board.

Gaston Gage, professor of carding and spinning in the textile school at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., has been appointed head of the department of yarn manufacture at the school.

David S. Cook of Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills and M. Earl Heard of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. have been named to the board of governors of the Philadelphia Textile Institute.



Feaster V. Tribble, left, has been appointed Southern district sales manager of the textile colors division of Interchemical Corp., Fair Lawn, N. J., and will make his headquarters at Rock Hill, S. C. Mr. Tribble joined the textile colors division of

the firm as a technical representative in 1947. Previously he had been associated with Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Tidewater Associated Oil Co. and W. D. Doderhoff Co., Inc. Mr. Tribble is a graduate of Clemson College, where he majored in textile chemistry. Clovis C. Powell continues as Interchemical's Southern district manager in charge of manufacturing, control and administration.

Dr. Helmut Wakeham, well known for his researches on cotton fibers, has accepted a position as section head in the Princeton, N. J., laboratories of Textile Research Institute. . . . Dr. Richard O. Steele, who received his Ph.D. degree in organic chemistry from Princeton University last June after being a Research Fellow of T. R. I. for three years, has accepted an appointment to the institute staff and his studies will correlate closely with those of Dr. Wakeham. . . . Paul B. Stam and Charles H. Reichardt have also decided to accept invitations to join the institute staff, but have postponed their final oral Ph.D. examinations at Princeton until September in order to concentrate on pressing research during the Summer months.

Carroll B. Little has resigned as assistant manager of the Bemiston, Ala., plant of Bemis Bro. Bag Co. to join the firm of Robert & Co. Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., as a member of the firm's textile engineering staff. Mr. Little is a graduate of the textile school of Clemson College and prior to going with Bemis was superintendent of Whitney Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Dr. Milton Harris of Harris Research Laboratories, Washington, D. C., has been appointed section editor of the dyes and textile chemistry section of *Chemical Abstracts*.

F. L. Gerdes, principal cotton technologist, and John E. Ross, Jr., economics associate at the U. S. Cotton Fiber Testing and Ginning Laboratories at Stoneville, Miss., were presented length of service awards recently by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, who inspected the Stoneville

laboratories on his trip through the Delta on the occasion of the Delta Council's 14th annual meeting.

Mervin L. Lester, assistant superintendent of the cotton unit at the Unity Plant of Callaway Mills Co. at LaGrange, Ga., June 15 completed 25 years of continuous employment with Callaway and was presented with an engraved watch by B. P. Albright, assistant vice-president of the USEO Division. Mr. Lester was presented his 25-year emblem by P. N. Collier, vice-president and general manager of the USEO Division.

Otto R. Cox, a native of Pelzer, S. C., has been appointed sales manager of Slip-Not Belting Corp., Kingsport, Tenn. Prior to his promotion Mr. Cox was a regional sales manager, covering a large part of the South and Southwest having charge of sales in Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas and as far north as Chicago.

Ellison S. McKissick, president and treasurer of Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C., and L. O. Hammett, president and treasurer of Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C., have been elected to the board of directors of Textile Hall Corp. at Greenville, S. C. Mr. McKissick succeeds Alan B. Sibley, resigned, and Mr. Hammett succeeds the late George H. Lanier of West Point, Ga. All other directors and officers were re-elected.

John A. Law, who was head of Saxon Mills at Spartanburg, S. C., and Chesnee (S. C.) Mills prior to the sale of these mills in 1945 to Reeves Bros., is recuperating after undergoing a serious operation recently at a Baltimore, Md., hospital. Mr. Law will return to his home in Lake Summit, N. C., when he is released from the hospital. Mr. Law was en route to New York when he became ill.

Elliott White Springs of Fort Mill, S. C., head of the Springs Cotton Mills chain, was honored recently when he was presented the American Legion's 1949 award for distinguished service to South Carolina. Presentation of the award was made July 4 at the state meeting of the legion in Greenville. Mr. Springs is the first industrialist to receive the award, which was established in 1927.

Charles H. Dyson, who recently resigned as executive vice-president and director of Textron Incorporated, and as president of Textron, Inc., joined Burlington Mills Corp. of New York July 11 as administrative vice-president.

P. C. Gregory, Jr., general manager of Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., recently was named vice-chairman of the board of trustees of Greenville General Hospital. He succeeds Alan B. Sibley, also a Greenville textile executive, who resigned as vice-chairman of the board because of increasing business duties. Mr. Sibley, however, will continue as a member of the board.

Roland A. Packard has been named executive vice-president and general manager of Holyoke (Mass.) Machine Co. . . . Other executive personnel changes include: Julian L. Sagalyn retires as treasurer to succeed his late father, Raphael L., as president of Industrial Buildings Corp. The elder Mr. Sagalyn was also president of Holyoke Ma-

chine Co. and is being succeeded in that position by Nathaniel M. Harvey, attorney of Springfield, Mass. Irwin Sagalyn, who has been vice-president of Holyoke, succeeds his brother Julian as treasurer. Mr. Packard was also named a director of the company.

Richard F. Lowery of Chickamauga, Ga., a recent graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology, has been appointed production manager of Piedmont Cotton Mills at East Point, Ga.

William H. Grier, general manager of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co., recently was elected executive vice-president of the company. The plant is a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.

Howard R. Hart, formerly vice-president in charge of production at Brighton Mills, Inc., Shannon, Ga., has been named executive vice-president of the company to succeed the late Julian K. Morrison. . . . A. Denison Hull, Jr., was promoted to fill the post left vacant by Mr. Hart and F. Marion Nash, Jr., treasurer, has been made a director of the firm.

W. H. Miller has resigned his position with Consolidated Textile Corp. of Lynchburg, Va., to enter the laundry business for himself in Cartersville, Ga. While with Consolidated he headed the Lynchburg standards department for two years and later specialized in carding.

W. W. Cobb, who retired recently as superintendent of Norris Cotton Mills Co., Catachee, S. C., after 29 years in that post, was honored June 30 by mill officials, overseers and others at a dinner at the Poinsett Hotel in Greenville, S. C. Mr. Cobb was presented a gold watch with appropriate engraving. . . . R. A. Taylor, assistant superintendent for the past two years, succeeds Mr. Cobb as superintendent of the plant.



Horace A. Gage, left, formerly assistant vice-president in charge of sales for Wyandotte (Mich.) Chemical Corp., has joined the Cecil H. Jarrett Co. of Newton, N. C., as general manager and treasurer. Mr. Gage is a certified public accountant and has several years experience in public and industrial accounting work. Cecil H. Jarrett Co. has recently introduced new products on the market and plans for expansion of sales territories are under way.

John H. Munday has been named general superintendent of Paola Cotton Mills at Statesville, N. C., succeeding his father, the late E. E. Munday, who died recently. Another son of the late Mr. Munday, Ernest L., was named assistant superintendent of the plant.

Cecil J. Squires has resigned as weaving foreman at the Draper, N. C., sheeting mill of Fieldcrest Mills to accept another position in the textile industry. T. B. Hamrick, formerly night foreman of weaving at the blanket mill, has succeeded Mr. Squires and has been succeeded in turn by S. C. Summey, formerly night foreman of carding and spinning at the sheeting mill. . . . J. O. Thomas,

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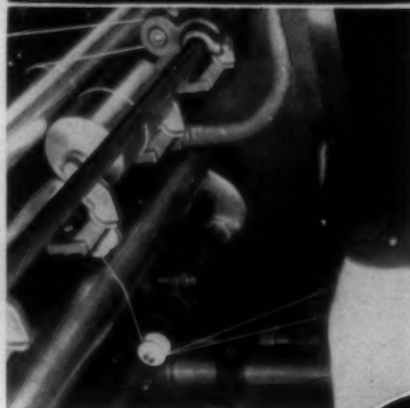
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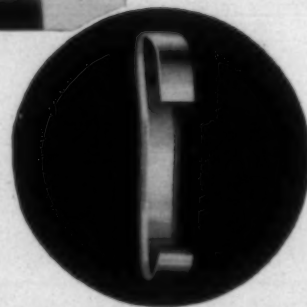
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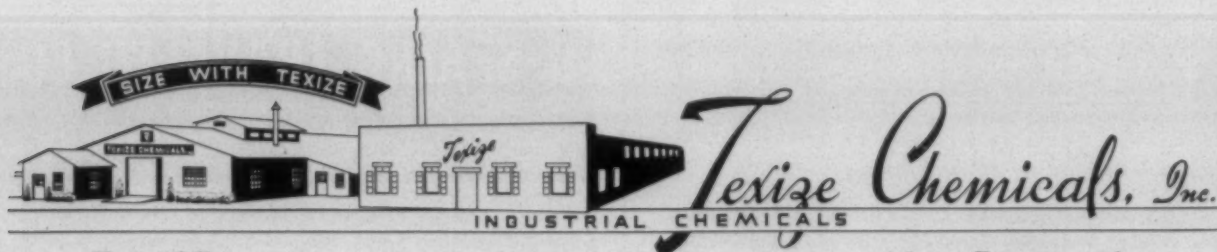
YOUR SIZING PROBLEM

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PERSONAL NEWS

personnel manager of the Fieldcrest plant at Leaksville, N. C., was honored recently by *The Leaksville News* when he was selected by that newspaper as the "Tri-City Father of the Year." . . . Dr. William McGehee, director of personnel research and training for Fieldcrest, has been appointed a member of the editorial board of *Personnel Psychology*, journal of applied research in the industrial personnel field.

George J. Schatz has been appointed credit manager of Commercial Factors Corp., New York City. He succeeds Konrad F. Braun, who will retire at the end of this year.

Dr. William Hays Simpson, assistant professor of political science at Duke University, Durham, N. C., and the author of several books pertinent to the textile industry, is currently on a tour of England studying the current and potential effect of socialism on English textile workers.

Henry P. Kendall, chairman of the board of the Kendall Co., Boston, Mass., has been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Amherst (Mass.) College. . . . Dr. James L. Taylor, professor of textile chemistry at the A. French Textile School, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, has been awarded the Sigma Xi Club prize presented annually to the Georgia Tech faculty member deemed to have done the best research during the year; he was cited for his work with ramie. . . . Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., retired president of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., was the 1949 recipient of the Georgia Tech Alumni Distinguished Service Award. . . . William S. Nutter, textile research consultant and developer of Palm Beach fabric, has received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Maine.

George W. Russell, assistant sales manager of the American Cyanamid Co. industrial chemicals division, was elected president of the Chemical Market Research Association at that organization's annual business meeting held this month.

Macon P. Miller, director of industrial and public relations for Fieldcrest Mills at Spray, N. C., has been appointed to the State of North Carolina Personnel Council by Gov. W. Kerr Scott.

Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., has been presented the Quartermaster Association Medal in recognition of services rendered to the cause of national defense while president of the association.

Ed Reid, for a number of years a member of the sales department of Sonoco Products

Co., Hartsville, S. C., recently was appointed manager of the sales research department. Mr. Reid will be responsible for expediting and co-ordinating the development of new products. Sonoco manufactures paper products for the textile industry.

Benjamin M. May, who started as a clerk and became one of the nation's outstanding figures in the development of rayon and later nylon and other synthetic fibers, retired June 30 as general manager of the rayon department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. . . . Robert L. Richards, who started with Du Pont as an operator at the Buffalo, N. Y., plant in 1923, has been named general manager of the rayon department to succeed Mr. May. . . . Andrew E. Buchanan, Jr., was named assistant general manager of the rayon department and Donald F. Carpenter, who recently retired as chairman of the Munitions Board, succeeds Mr. Buchanan as assistant manager of the department. . . . George S. Demme, assistant director of nylon sales for the last five years, has been made director of sales of the acetate division of the rayon department. Mr. Demme succeeds Robert E. Cullen, who will retire next month after more than 34 years in the Du Pont organization.

Nelson Kessel and William F. Gates of the Gastonia, N. C., plant of Firestone Textiles, Inc., left early this month for Buenos Aires, Argentina, to supervise installation of machinery in Firestone's new textile plant in that country. Upon completion of the job Mr. Kessel will return to his post as general superintendent of the Gastonia plant, but Mr. Gates will remain in Buenos Aires and will become manager of the new plant when it goes into operation late this year. Rayon and cotton produced in Argentina will be twisted and woven in the new plant for use in tires manufactured by Firestone in Buenos Aires.

OBITUARIES

William H. Bahan, 67, president and treasurer of Bahan Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C., died June 29 of injuries received in an automobile accident June 27 near his plant. Mr. Bahan was a native of Huntington, Mass., but had lived in Greenville the last 28 years. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

Robert Burgess, 87, founder of the present New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute, died June 25. Mr. Burgess organized Burgess Mills, Pawtucket, R. I., in 1906, and Maverick Mills in East Boston, Mass., in 1909. At the time of his retirement in 1929 he was manager of the foreign department of Stafford Automatic Loom Co. Surviving are his wife, a son and two daughters.

Morris D. C. Crawford, 66, research editor of Fairchild Publications, Inc., an internationally known authority on fabric and costume design, died June 23 at a hospital in New York City after a long illness. Surviving are his wife, a son and daughter, one brother and four sisters.

Victor E. Manget, Sr., of Newnan, Ga., a leader in the cotton and textile fields for 50 years, pioneering the industry in the Newnan area, died June 25 at his home in Newnan following a heart attack. He was one of the founders of Manget Brothers Co. of Newnan in 1914. Surviving are his wife, a son, three daughters, four brothers and a sister.

E. E. Munday, 60, superintendent of Paola Cotton Mills, Inc., Statesville, N. C., died June 22 at his home in Statesville after an illness of several months. Surviving are two sons, five daughters and three brothers.

Herman D. Porter, 50, spinning room overseer at the Greenville, S. C., plant of Woodside Mills, died July 9 after a brief illness. Surviving are his wife, three sons, a daughter, three brothers and one sister.

C. Brooks Stevens, 84, textile manufacturer since 1893, died June 26 at his home in Twerksbury, Mass. Mr. Stevens was president of Ames Worsted Co. and Lawrence Mfg. Co., both of Lowell, Mass., and was a director of Whittier Mills Co. of Chattahoochee, Ga. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive.

Walter L. Thornburg, 49, superintendent of the print works plant of Cone Finishing Co., Greensboro, N. C., died June 29 at his home in Greensboro after a serious illness of a month. Surviving are his widow, his parents, three daughters, six brothers and one sister.

Alfred Wallwork, 66, well known textile designer and chairman of the board of Wallwork Corp., Charlotte, N. C., died June 24 at his home in Charlotte following a heart attack. A native of Manchester, England, Mr. Wallwork had lived in this country since 1912. Surviving are his wife, four sons, a daughter, and a brother and sister.

Isaac E. Wynne, 55, for the past 30 years director-agent in Charlotte, N. C., for Universal Winding Co. of Providence, R. I., died July 12 at his home in Charlotte after an illness of several weeks. Surviving are his wife and two sisters. A native of Providence, Mr. Wynne acquired widespread prominence and popularity since moving to the South. He was a member of the Charlotte Rotary Club, and was an associate member of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and Southern Textile Association.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—Installation of 77 new warp spinning frames is underway at Riegel Textile Corp. The new frames have been on order for several years and all but 26 of them are replacements for old frames

installed in 1905. Each of the new warp spinning frames has 240 spindles.

MARION, N. C.—The first of four additional Barber-Colman automatic quillers has

been delivered to Marion Mfg. Co. Also, hoods have been ordered for the plant's four slashers.

GRAHAM, N. C.—Travora Textiles, Inc.,

For Steel Fabrication



I Call TRUITT First

Our plant requires an enormous variety of carbon and stainless steel fabrication to keep machinery running and production lines moving. When I need something special, I don't have to make a lot of calls to ask if the job can be done, I just call *Truitt* . . . I KNOW they can do it.

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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MILL NEWS

has been chartered to deal in textiles. Authorized capital stock is \$250,000, subscribed stock \$10,000 by M. A. Rhyne of Graham, J. Harris Cannon of Kannapolis and M. B. Foil of Concord, N. C.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Construction is well under way on an addition to the present offices of Industrial Cotton Mills Co., Inc., which will about double the amount of floor space. The addition will be used principally by Superintendent Albert S. Hartsell and his staff, now located in the basement of the weave shed.

DRAPER, N. C.—Chief projects of the modernization program underway at the blanket mill of Fieldcrest Mills are the replacement of older looms by new and more efficient models and the change-over from the old jack spinning process to modern large-package wool spinning on ring frames. To date 160 new high production looms have been installed and when the program is completed all the old looms will have been discarded and replaced by 291 newer models. Of the original 20 jack frames, 11 have been discarded and replaced by 20 ring spinning frames. Four more ring frames have been received and will be erected soon to replace three of the remaining jack frames. Seven Whitin Schweiter automatic winders and one Abbott winder are in operation and two more of the Abbott machines are on order.

MCKINNEY, TEX.—The McKinney Plant of Texas Textile Mills, destroyed by a tornado in May, 1948, has been rebuilt and was opened with formal ceremonies June 28. The re-built plant has the same productive capacity as in the past, turning out approximately 150,000 pounds a week on a two-shift schedule. F. W. Smith, manager of the plant and a company vice-president, will continue to direct its operations.

CAMDEN, S. C.—McKoy-Helgerson Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract for the masonry work at the new plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., being erected here.

RAMSEUR, N. C.—A new textile plant is under construction here for Ramseur Worsted Mills, Inc., being built by owners of Guerin Mills, Inc., of Woonsocket, R. I. The plant will be under the management of R. J. Fontaine, Jr.

BROWNWOOD, TEX. — The Tex-Ranch woolen plant of Ziock Industries, Inc., is now in operation at Camp Bowie and last month made its first shipment of finished woolen cloth to an Eastern manufacturer. The plant has spinning "mules" with a capacity of 1,536 spindles, 20 large looms, and manufactures cloth for women's suits and dresses, automobile cloth and similar products.

SUMTER, S. C.—Merjil Fabrics Corp. of New York, mortgagee, at a public auction held June 30 at Sumter Textile Mills, put in a bid for the mortgaged plant property in the amount of \$43,500. The corporation held an \$88,000 mortgage on mill machinery. All other property not covered by mortgage was sold to Merjil for \$3,100. The

sale has yet to be confirmed by the court.

Santee Print Works, with Victor Barocas and Albert Barocas of New York as principal officers, has been issued a charter by the State of South Carolina. The firm, a division of Merjil Fabrics, Inc., of New York, will operate the former plant of H. London Co., Inc., known as Sumter Textile Mills, which was sold at public auction June 30 to Merjil Fabrics. The fabrics firm, which held an \$88,000 mortgage on the mill machinery, put in a bid for the mortgaged property of \$43,000 and received other property not covered by mortgage for \$3,100. Attorney John D. Lee, representing Merjil Fabrics, said the plant was being reconditioned and operation was expected to begin within a month. Henry Hoffman, who has been manager of Sumter Textile Mills, will continue in a managerial role for Santee Print Works.

DILLON, S. C.—According to a decision handed down July 1 in U. S. Eastern District Court at Charleston, Carolina Mills, Inc., will continue to operate under the trusteeship that has been operating the plant since last January. At a hearing in Charleston it was demonstrated that the mills were being operated at a profit and were prepared to continue to operate on this basis indefinitely.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Georgia Mfg. Co., one of Columbus' oldest textile firms, is liquidating its spinning and textile business and converting the building into stores and offices. Forman Dismukes, president, gave no reason for shifting the business from textiles to real estate, nor did he estimate what the renovation cost would be. He said the machinery would be sold preferably as a complete unit.

LANDRUM, S. C. — Shamrock Damask Mills, Inc., which closed for two weeks last month because of heavy goods inventory, is back in operation on a full schedule. The plant produces bedspreads and drapery material.

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C. — "Spring Maid Beach," new recreational center for employees of Springs Cotton Mills, was formally opened July 4.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Spatex Corp. has sold 118 dwellings in its mill village to employees of the firm. The three, four and five-room houses were sold at prices ranging from \$1,650 to \$2,500.

HARTWELL, GA.—Textron, Inc., has sold its new textile plant here under a sale-lease transaction whereby it will retain possession for 50 years. The plant was bought by Norman Barnes & Co. of Chicago for an undisclosed investor for \$1,200,000.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Limestone Mfg. Co. is completing the sale of 86 homes in its No. 2 Plant village and plans soon to sell 103 dwellings in the No. 1 Plant village. The homes are being sold to employees only.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Reeves Bros., Inc., has entered the field of plastic yarn fabrics with the introduction of a fabric known as Reeveon. The company is extruding the monofilament at its plant near Newark, N. J., and finishing of the plastic yarn fabrics is done at Fairforest Co. in Spartanburg.

NEW YORK CITY—Plans to sell the business and properties of North American Rayon Corp. and American Bemberg Corp. to Beaunit Mills, Inc., have been approved by directors of the three companies, but several minority stockholders in North American and American Bemberg have instituted proceedings to block the merger.

NEW YORK CITY—Estimated earnings of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., amounted to \$11,913,774, after taxes and special charges, for the six months ended April 30, according to an official report. The profit, which is equivalent to \$3.44 a share, compares with \$15,180,314, or \$4.37 per share, earned in the six months to May 1, 1948.

BAMBERG, S. C.—Citizens of this community have subscribed \$175,000 toward a sum of \$200,000 being sought for the purchase of Santee Textile Mills, owned by E. M. Pinto and Leo M. Oliver of New York. A \$150,000 operating loan from R. F. C. will supplement the local funds. The owners, New York tea dealers, recently announced they would close the plant by Oct. 31 if a buyer could not be found.

LA FAYETTE, GA.—The village of La Fayette Cotton Mills, composed of 88 houses, has been sold to H. V. Henry, Emory McConnell and Giles Cameron, all of La Fayette, for \$75,000.

HINESVILLE, GA. — Two looms for the production of narrow fabrics and 350 braid-ers are being installed at Pilgrim Corp. Officials indicate that additional equipment may be installed at a later date.

SYLACAUGA, ALA. — Avondale Mills' unique human relations program in industry, inaugurated by Donald Comer, is highlighted in an article titled "The Plant That Runs on Happiness" in the issue of *Look* magazine released July 19. The five-page picture story tells of the 50-50 profit sharing plan, the retirement fund, the medical and recreation program and of a plan for home ownership in which the 7,000 employees participate in Avondale's "partnership with people."

MARTINSBURG, W. VA. — An auction of machinery and equipment of Berkeley Woolen Co. was scheduled to have been held July 28 on the premises.

SEVIER, N. C.—American Thread Co. has purchased 200 acres of land here as the site for a proposed new finishing plant. The size and cost of the plant has not been decided; however, it is believed the plant will employ between 750 and 1,250 persons to pool, mercerize and finish thread.

MOORESVILLE, N. C. — Between 4,500 and 5,000 persons attended the annual "Mooreville Mills Day" picnic and outing July 1. Service pins were presented a large group of employees with Eugene E. Edmiston, chief plant engineer, being presented a 55-year service pin by Robert Lassiter, chairman of the board of directors.

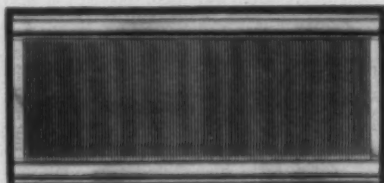
OAKLAND, CAL.—Stockholders have approved the merger of California Cotton Mills Co. with the parent company, National Automotive Fibres, Inc. California Cotton Mills, founded in 1883, is engaged in producing cotton carded yarns, wrapping and seine twines, mops and dryer canvas. It operates plants at Uniontown, Ala., and Salem, Ore.

For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

All Stainless Steel Reed Offered By Ste-Hed-Co

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., manufacturer of Ste-Hed-Co loom harness equipment and accessories, has announced that it is now ready to market to the trade in general its latest innovation, the Ste-Hed-Co all-stainless steel reed line which will be marketed under the name Ultra. All parts used in the manufacture of this 100 per cent stainless steel reed are made of rust resisting stainless quality steel, the firm states. This includes not only



the dent wire but also the springs, bands and ends. If tube adaptors are to be used tubes are also made of stainless steel so that all chance of contamination from contact with rust can be eliminated.

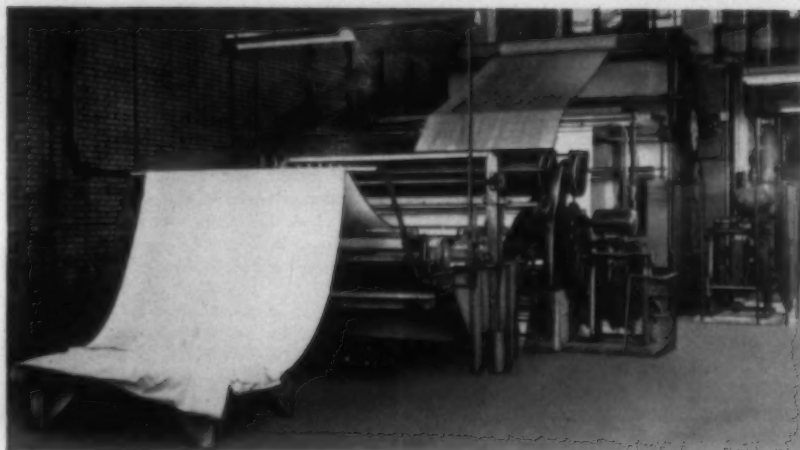
Stainless reeds up to the present time have usually been furnished with stainless steel dents only, the company says, and wear on the bands or tubes or even the spring wire had some tendency to cause a dust of iron oxide to be produced which sometimes would fall on the warp and cause severe streaking. With the use of all-stainless steel parts this danger is eliminated and the trade can now be supplied with a reed which will be absolutely free from this disadvantage. Long in the experimental and test stage, announcement of perfection brought imme-

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

diate adoption by the rayon trade, and usage is rapidly spreading so that Ste-Hed-Co Ultra all-stainless steel reeds are fast becoming standard in the industry. They can be supplied for any fabric made. The mirror-like finish of these new reeds decreases the possibility of dust collection while in operation.

Modern Shrinking Unit Available From Hunter

James Hunter Machine Co. has announced the availability of the London shrinking unit which it claims will give the manufacturer better production and improved quality at lower cost. The firm states that this modern continuous range differs from any other machine now available. From wetting out tank to dryer delivery the unit is especially designed to handle cloth with a minimum of tension and to insure controllable shrinkage. The unit is said to completely eliminate troubles commonly encountered with conventional loop-type or old-style dryers. Cloth in the Hunter dryer is carried horizontally through the dryer on a special conveyor. Hunter's patented uniflow air system is utilized to insure even drying from side to side. Air is blown through the cloth on both the back and the face to prevent any chance of shadiness and positive circulation is provided by special Hunter fans, eight per section; the air is heated by steel extended surface heaters adequately screened to catch lint and flock.



The entire unit consists of a stainless steel wetting out tank equipped with stainless steel ball bearing idler rolls. This tank is used for cold water shrinking or for the application of waterproof or resin finishes. Accurate shrinkage is obtained with a positive dip and immersion followed by a squeezing action which thoroughly impregnates the cloth. The goods are then extracted by means of Hunter heavy-duty pneumatic squeeze rolls. This pad, which can apply over ten-tons pressure, impregnates all the fibers with any special finishing agent involved. A variable speed is used to control the speed of the entire range and can be operated to change the speed by pushbutton control. Shrinkage is obtained and controlled by a variable speed roll as the cloth enters the dryer. Hunter officials claim that

from four to ten per cent shrinkage can be obtained in the warp with a minimum width shrinkage at continuous speeds from ten to 50 yards per minute. The dryer is easily accessible for maintenance, the firm states, and cloth can be delivered either at the front or back and the entire range can be operated by one man. The temperature is controlled automatically from 160° to 300°. The firm invites inquiries for further details, specifications and quotations.

Brake Lining Material Added To Jacobs' Line

The E. H. Jacobs Northern Division of Bullard Clark Co. has added to its line a brake lining made of resin treated fabric and by an improved impregnation process. Known as Jacobs Type 66-Single brake lining, the company says it possesses a positive gripping surface that means quicker and positive stops. It is said to be wear-resistant and ideal for braking material on textile looms. It is available in one-inch through two-inch widths, cut to required lengths or in long roll form.

General Dyestuff Corp. Offers Six New Circulars

General Dyestuff Corp. recently made available to the industry the following new circulars: G-586, Diazo Brilliant Scarlet BBLA High Conc. CF; G-591, Acid Chrome Blue 3GA-CF; G-594, Benzo Fast Copper Blue FBLA-CF; G-595, Diazo Fast Bordeaux FBLA-CF; G-598, Palatine Fast Orange GENA-CF; and G-603, Algosol Red IFBB-CF.

Gingher To Distribute New Lydon Steam Boxes

Clair H. Gingher & Son, textile machinery dealer of Greensboro, N. C., has been named agent for the Lydon twist setter, a new type of steam box manufactured by Lydon Brothers, Inc. The new Lydon box has an all stainless steel interior, including doors, and the outside is of special aluminumized steel. It is equipped with a steam injector which is connected to a separator to eliminate free moisture. This feature eliminates the water tank used on previous models to generate wet heat in the box. In the new design, the slots in the inner wall of the box are evenly spaced on both sides.

Moretex 3S* Size

Moretex 3S is a synthetic product which combines chemically with starches, gums, and gelatins to form a stable mix, which insures:

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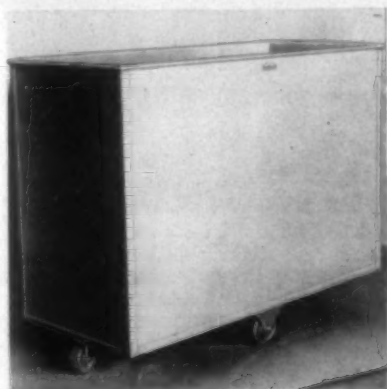
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providing a smooth and even flow of heat into every part of the chamber. The circulating fan of the device is placed in such a position that the ball bearings are placed outside the box where they will not come in contact with the steam.

Stackbin Corp. Offers All-Steel Box Truck

A sturdy all-steel box truck, said to present an ideal way to transport and store-in-process various materials, is available to the industry from Stackbin Corp. The company points out that the smooth interior eliminates danger of damage from wood splinters or rivet burrs. The top edge is rolled, allowing materials to be easily and safely pulled over.



Reinforced with channel iron for greater rigidity, the box truck standard size is 33 inches long, 19 inches wide and 24 inches deep with steel casters. Other sizes may be made to specifications. The company invites inquiries concerning its all-steel box truck.

Improved Becco Process Available To Industry

An improvement in the Becco continuous bleaching process is being made available to the textile industry by the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc., on a royalty-free basis. Described in U. S. Patent No. 2,391,905, this improvement involves introduction of hot water into the curved section of the J-boxes. Hot water acts as a lubricant for cloth and helps to maintain a clean stainless steel surface. Benefits include easier washing, cleaner cloth, and freer passage of the cloth through the J-box. This system has been field-tested and is now in regular use on a number of continuous bleaching ranges.

New Service Organization Opens In Greenville, S. C.

A new service organization for industrial plants, Robert F. Coleman of South Carolina recently opened offices in Greenville and is starting a program of safety engineering and self-insurance for workman's compensation in the state. E. S. Oberdorf, president of Robert F. Coleman, Inc., of New York City, explained that the company opened in South Carolina because the state has industrial injury costs today which are double those of nearby states. Greenville was selected for the home office since it was considered the natural center of man-



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ufacturing in the state. Mr. Oberdorf explained that the company will primarily service textile plants with a view to reducing the basic cost of workman's injuries. He said the firm has developed an accident control program which had already proved most effective in reducing the number of industrial accidents as well as costs.

Parkinson Mfg. Co. Occupies New Plant

Edward Parkinson Mfg. Co., Inc., June 1 moved into its new offices and manufacturing plant at Maple and Oak Streets, Esmond, R. I. The new location affords Parkinson greatly increased production facilities and will improve the efficiency of its many services offered the textile industry.

Eriez Mfg. Co. Products Described In New Catalog

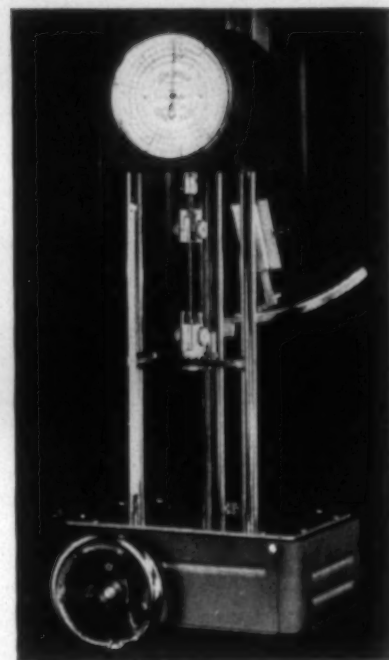
A new 12-page, two-color catalog describing the complete line of Eriez Mfg. Co. permanent non-electric magnetic separators and electronic metal detectors, is now available. Complete specifications regarding weights, sizes and strength comparisons for various chute and spout magnets are given as well as tables of operating capacities for permanent magnetic pulleys, drums, pneumatic line assemblies, pipeline traps, road

sweepers, ferrous filters, floor sweepers and pipe rolls. All pieces of equipment are fully illustrated through the use of photographs and engineering drawings. Savings realized through the use of permanent magnets, the importance of application engineering and the essential of good permanent magnets, are fully explained. Also discussed are factory engineering and laboratory services offered by the company. Copies of the catalog are available free on request.

Dillon Co. Announces New Low Range Tester

W. C. Dillon & Co., Inc., claims an accuracy rating to within one-half of one per cent for its new Dillon hand operated multi low range universal tester. With a range of zero to 100 pounds, the tester scales are: zero to ten pounds in once ounce divisions, zero to 25 pounds in two ounce divisions, zero to 50 pounds in four ounce divisions and zero to 100 pounds in eight-ounce divisions. Choice of calibration is in tenths of pound, ounces or kilograms.

The tester is 40 inches in height and weighs 85 pounds. Other specifications listed for the new tester are: (1) indicator remains at peak load after specimen breaks, reset is manual; (2) finely graduated scale is mounted to one of the pressure columns; (3) handles specimens in tensile, compression, transverse and shear; (4) supplied with one pair of grips for flat specimens up to one-eighth inch thick by 1 1/4 inches wide



with a number of grips available for specimens such as rubber, wire, wood, etc., easily interchangeable; (5) standard model has daylight opening between the grips of 14 3/4 inches and extra tall models can be supplied to give openings of 24, 36 and 48 inches; (6) calibrated pendulum and (7) hand operated through worm and gear drive floated in ball bearings with provision made for motorization at any later period.

Solvay Offers Chlorine Safety Precaution Chart

A new chlorine safety precaution chart has been announced by Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., for distribution to persons and companies using or handling liquid chlorine. The chart measuring 16 1/2 by 23 inches is designed to be hung wherever chlorine is handled. It contains information regarding emergency procedure in case of leakage, first aid recommendations, as well as general chlorine handling precautions. The chart is printed on a heavy yellow backing and varnished to withstand exposure. This precaution chart is available without obligation from Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.

New Products Announced By Watson-Standard Co.

Two new organosols said to greatly simplify the handling of colored organosols in textile coating have been developed by Watson-Standard Co. These two coatings, coded 11-195 and 11-196, are both clear organosols, one high loaded and the other low loaded. The Watson-Standard organosols can be used to develop a colored organosol to meet various color specifications without grinding by the addition of small amounts of color paste concentrates. This is said to enable textile coaters to reduce substantially the number of color organosols which they normally keep in stock. Both Watson-Standard 11-195 and 11-196 are high viscosity

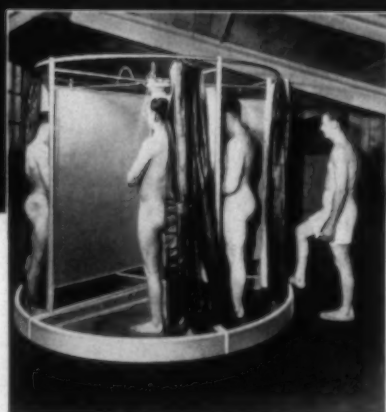
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Maintenance and janitor detail are correspondingly less with Bradleys. In addition there are no corners or dark areas to collect dirt and require constant cleaning. Other savings are realized from lowered water consumption and heating expense. BRADLEY WASHFOUNTAIN CO., 2367 W. Michigan St., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

BRADLEY
multi-stall showers



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Big Catalog
4701 gives complete details



organosols. The addition of color pastes does not reduce the viscosity, and color organosols derived from them show good hand properties, good light resistance and superior durability, it is claimed.

A new series of colored vinyl plastisols for textile coating which can be used without a top coat has been developed by Watson-Standard Co. These plastisols are 100 per cent solids said to prevent the loss of solvent in the coating. Textiles coated with the new Watson-Standard plastisols are easily handled, have good light stability, dry feeling, good toughness and abrasion resistance, it is claimed. Easy to work with, they provide economical production. Complete information on the above products may be obtained from the manufacturer.

Guide Outlines Uses Of Polymers In Textiles

An interesting guide to the way in which polymers are used in the textile industry has just been published by Polymer Industries, Inc. It is a simple, illustrated, easy-to-read leaflet that describes how compounds, blends and modifications of polymers are processed to obtain printing gums, sizes and finishes of unusual interest. Copies may be obtained without charge on request.

U. S. Testing Co. Installs New Type Testing Machine

In keeping with the advanced steps and recommendations made by various groups in the field of testing, the United States Testing Co., Inc., has installed in its main laboratories at Hoboken, N. J., a new type Universal testing machine incorporating the unusual features of full load capacities from two pounds to 5,000 pounds with a sensitivity of .002 pounds to 5.0 pounds at the extreme range and having a guaranteed accuracy of 0.2 per cent or better for any load range. The new machine makes possible the testing of many types of materials, textiles, for instance, on one machine and eliminates the need for a number of testing machines of varying capacities.

Many tests have been conducted, particularly in the textile group, where it was found that breaking load figures were equal to the conventional pendulum machines—further a much lower coefficient of variation was obtained.

Specially designed in collaboration with the A. H. Emery Co. of Stamford, Conn., this machine is designed to make tension, compression and transverse tests on all types of materials. The combination of two major load application methods: namely, a constant speed and a constant rate of load in one testing apparatus, plus the principle of simplicity of operation will allow this unit to take its place in the field of testing and the advancement of research.

Mitchell-Bissell Names Southern Representative

Mitchell-Bissell Co. of Trenton, N. J., recently announced the appointment of R. E. L. Holt, Jr., and Associates of Greensboro, N. C., as representatives in the Southern states. L. E. Wooten of Fort Mill, S. C., remains with the organization as a special representative.

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Wider Use For Mohair Sought

Wider markets and new uses for mohair will be sought through a project under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced July 14. Large stocks, low prices, and the declining use of mohair in recent years are the principal reasons for the project. This study will be conducted by Ralph E. Burgess Services, Inc., industrial consultants of New York City under contract with the department. The Marketing Research Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, will be responsible for the general supervision of this study. The branch will be assisted by an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Livestock Branch of P. M. A., and the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Inc.

Data on mohair utilization and demand will be collected and analyzed to determine the technical and economic advantages and disadvantages of different grades of the fiber, in various uses, and in combinations with other textiles. As a part of the project the contractor will arrange for the designing, spinning, weaving and manufacturing of experimental yarns and fabrics made partly or wholly from mohair. Samples of finished consumer products will be made from the yarns and fabrics if it seems apparent that they will assist materially in expanding the market for mohair.

The contractor will secure the reaction of manufacturers and consumers to the developed products, will provide estimates of manufacturing costs and probable sales volume, and will prepare a report on fields in which mohair may be used on an economically sound basis and on methods by which such utilization may be brought about. Most of the mohair produced in the United States is grown in Texas and for this reason the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Inc., is co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture in this project. This association is financing one-third of the cost of the contract.

Procurement Information Center Set Up

The Munitions Board announced recently that it is establishing a Military Procurement Information Center to provide guidance to businessmen seeking contracts with the Army, Navy and Air Force. The new office is being established at the direction of Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson as a further move by the National Military Establishment to eliminate completely the need for middlemen of any kind between businessmen and the armed services.

The central office will be staffed by procurement specialists from the three services who will have on hand or will be able to obtain for a businessman on short notice information as to which service is buying what, and where. Businessmen will be able to utilize the services of the new office by personal visit, telephone, wire or mail. All will be given fast and complete attention. Businessmen calling in persons will be told whom they should see, and staff members will arrange interviews with the appropriate purchasing personnel. To back up the central service, each of the procurement offices in the various branches and services of the department is appointing special business liaison officers who will see that businessmen obtain the information they need while in their branches. Liaison officers also are being designated in field procurement offices, so that if the product offered is

being purchased in the field, the businessman will have a direct and specified initial contact point.

The Munitions Board stressed that businessmen should write or wire before coming to Washington. In many cases such a trip is a needless expense as a large part of buying by military services is done outside of Washington.

The establishment of the central procurement office is one step in an extensive program being put into effect in the N.M.E. to provide businessmen with instant and exact service. The program includes the development of uniform terminology, forms, and procedures in reporting purchase transactions with small business as an aid in gauging participation in military procurement. Provisions are being made to give small businessmen special help in technical, engineering, accounting and managerial problems incidental to transactions with the military services. Provisions also are being made to give wide distribution to all invitations to bid, awards and information on purchases to be negotiated.

Plans to assist business, particularly small business, are being extended to their roles in an emergency. As one aspect of this, studies are to be made to determine to what extent the government should supervise subcontracting and what the government's role should be in the adjudication of relationships between contractors during an emergency. Further procedures are being developed to encourage and facilitate participation by small business in the production of military material during an emergency.

The relationships between current procurement and industrial mobilization planning as they affect small business also is to be established. In addition, the Munitions Board plans to maintain close liaison with other government agencies, particularly the Economic Co-operation Administration and the Department of Commerce, in the solution of common small business problems.

Changes Asked In Long-Staple Quota

Most industry spokesmen attending the Tariff Commission's supplemental investigation July 7 to determine whether present import quotas on long-staple cotton should be modified or dropped, expressed the opinion that changes are needed in the administration of the long-staple cotton quota. Cotton mills using extra long-staple cottons constitute the only segment of an industry which does not have reasonably free access to the world's sources of raw materials, P. S. Howe, Jr., president of American Thread Co., told the commission. The raw materials are unavailable in this country and cotton mills, due to government restrictions, are forced to assume risks inherent in purchasing their raw materials needs a year in advance.

Mr. Howe, representing mill men, pointed out that a present a shortage of extra long-staple neither exists nor is imminent due to the sharp decline in the use of these cottons

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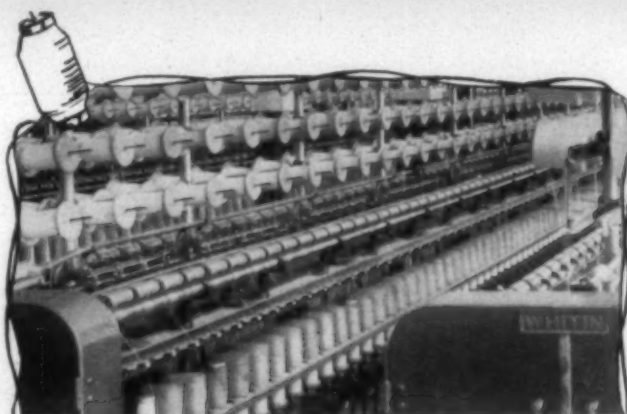
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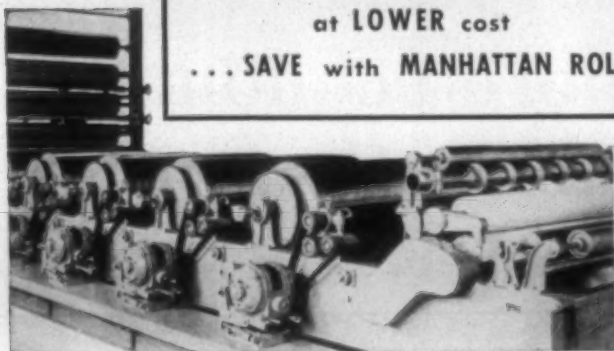
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during the past six to eight months to which the inroads of synthetic fibers have in part contributed. He added that ground lost to rayon is not regained; the increasing availability of the newer synthetics can neither be ignored nor met by pricing cotton above competitive levels. There are at present adequate supplies of long-staple to support mill consumption for six to eight months, including normal mill stocks of three to four months, Mr. Howe estimated. To the extent that an oversupply exists, it can be attributed solely to the quota, he stated.

Read P. Dunn, Jr., of the National Cotton Council, told the commissioners he was expressing the considered opinion of the council's membership "that the present import quota on long-staple cotton should be retained, as in past years, for cotton $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches staple length." He also said the U. S. D. A. should establish staple types of foreign staple cotton and arrange with Bureau of Customs to see that cotton imported under the quotas corresponds to the permitted length.

The Agriculture Department submitted a statement largely reiterating its stand at last year's hearings, holding that the quota as established is more than ample to meet demands of mills, and continued: "Increasing world production of cotton in excess of consumption, dollar shortages in important exporting and importing countries, declining prices for competitive foreign cottons, especially long-staple Egyptian, and the continuation of government support prices for cotton in the United States, emphasize the necessity for continuing the quota without modification if the interest of American cotton farmers are to be adequately protected."

Say Exporters Must Improve Service

U. S. domination of world textile markets is rapidly drawing to a close, Frederick W. Richmond, president of United States Foreign Corp., warned July 14. Mr. Richmond said that the post-war export boom in textiles is a thing of the past and that foreign importers who in recent years were eager for any goods offered by American exporters are now buying with considerable caution.

"European textile manufacturers, who before the war did a proportionately larger textile export business than the U. S., have been gradually repairing and modernizing mills and increasing staffs to pre-war levels with a resulting increase both in the quality and quantity of production," Mr. Richmond said. "As the operating efficiency of European textile plants increases, cost of production of course declines. While prices of Austrian, German, Italian, Spanish and English cotton goods are still anywhere from ten to 30 per cent higher than American prices, I feel the day is not far distant when these countries will again be competing pricewise with U. S. goods in Middle Eastern and African markets," he said.

European textile manufacturers have long made a specialty of producing for export, Mr. Richmond said, and they have a far greater knowledge of the needs and demands of their customers than do American manufacturers. "Wherever I travel it becomes increasingly apparent that textile importers would rather work with Europeans than Americans. Price notwithstanding, they feel that presentation, quality, packaging and the diligence with which their unique specifications are carried out are infinitely better handled by European firms, and it is this reliability and service which

tips the scales in favor of Europeans," Mr. Richmond stated.

Important too, Mr. Richmond pointed out, is the fact that the U. S., England and Italy have all been shipping increasing quantities of textile machinery to indigent nations, tending to make them almost self-sufficient. India, the Belgian Congo, Iran and the Union of South Africa have all made great progress, he said, and are today relatively self-sufficient—with the exception of high quality rayon goods which they continue to import.

Prior to the war Japan was one of the world's leading exporters of textiles, especially to the Far East, and it is likely that she will resume her position in world markets when present controls are removed, he said.

"It is my firm belief that if U. S. textile exporters are to successfully compete with Europe and Japan in the months and years ahead, they are going to do it by improving their service to their customers and by taking a considerably more active interest in adapting goods to the specific and individual needs of those in foreign markets. There is no other way. The honeymoon is over," Mr. Richmond stated.

C. T. I.-A. C. M. A. Merger Plans Approved

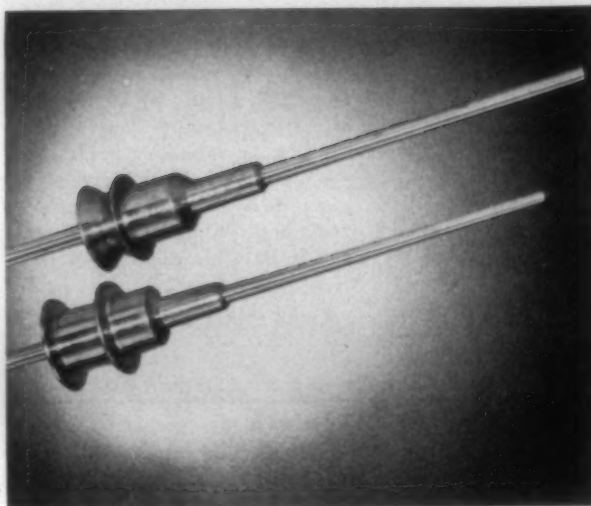
A joint committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., meeting July 12 in Greenville, S. C., agreed upon a plan of merger of the two organizations. The merger was first proposed at the Palm Beach, Fla., meeting of the A. C. M. A. last April. Details of the proposed merger plan were not made public since the plan must be submitted to the boards of governors of the two organizations for their consideration. Col. William D. Anderson of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., chairman of the joint committee, presided at the meeting.

June Rayon Output Figures Given

Deliveries of rayon yarn and staple in June totaled 67,600,000 pounds, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous month, but a decrease of 27 per cent from the corresponding month last year, according to the *Rayon Organon*, statistical bulletin of Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. For the first six months of 1949, total rayon shipments amounting to 412,400,000 pounds declined 23½ per cent from the same period in 1948. Filament yarn shipments totaled 56,800,000 pounds, ten per cent more than the previous month but 20 per cent below June, 1948. Filament shipments comprised 41,300,000 pounds of viscose+cupra yarn and 15,500,000 pounds of acetate yarn. Of the viscose+cupra yarn total, high tenacity yarn shipments amounted to 24,500,000 pounds and intermediate+regular tenacity yarn amounted to 16,800,000 pounds.

In the first six months of 1949, viscose+cupra yarn shipments totaled 244,500,000 pounds, a loss of nine per cent from the first half of 1948. High tenacity viscose yarn shipments totaled 140,700,000 pounds, and the remaining viscose+cupra "textile" yarn shipped amounted to 103,800,000 pounds, thus showing an increase of high tenacity of 15 per cent, and a decrease of intermediate+regular tenacity of 29 per cent. Acetate yarn shipments in the first six months totaled 102,900,000 pounds, a decline of 25 per cent from the corresponding period in 1948.

June deliveries of rayon staple and tow amounted to 10,800,000 pounds comprising 6,500,000 pounds of viscose and 4,300,000 pounds of acetate. For the first six months



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of the year, staple shipments amounting to 65,000,000 pounds showed a decline of 51 per cent from the previous year. Rayon stocks in the hands of producers at the end of June are estimated by the *Organon* to total 69,200,000 pounds, made up of 33,000,000 pounds of viscose-cupra filament yarn, 17,300,000 pounds of acetate yarn and 18,900,000 pounds of staple.

Rayon filament yarn imports during the first four months of 1949 continued to decline, according to the *Organon*, with the result that the January-April period showed imports of only 312,000 pounds, eight per cent of the quantity brought in during the corresponding 1948 period. The primary source of supply of the imported yarn was the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Italy.

Staple imports during the four-month period also dropped substantially from the high levels of the previous year. Staple imports through April, 1949, totaled 6,468,000 pounds, a decline of 50 per cent, paralleling percentage-wise the drop in domestic shipments. Only five countries contributed any significant quantity of staple to American consumers. Four of the five showed substantial reductions and the fifth, Switzerland, expanded its exports of staple shipments to America eightfold to 2,479,000 pounds, which represented 38 per cent of total imports. The Netherlands shipped 26 per cent; Belgium 17 per cent, the United Kingdom 13 per cent; and France five per cent of the total. Since December, 1948, the quantity of staple imported each month has declined so that April, 1949, imports were only 17 per cent of those brought in the first month mentioned.

1948 Finished Woven Goods Figures Given

A total of 8,840 million linear yards of cotton, rayon, nylon and other woven fabrics was bleached, dyed or printed and finished during 1948, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is slightly less than the 8,915 million yards finished in 1947. These data were compiled from reports filed by finishers bleaching, dyeing or printing cotton, rayon, silk, nylon and other synthetic broad woven fabrics. All known finishers were canvassed. Estimates for companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation amounted to about four per cent of the total.

South Carolina ranked first in the finishing of cotton fabrics, while New Jersey and New York led in the finishing of silk, rayon and other synthetic fabrics.

End-use was reported for 8,585 million yards of fabric finished; 35 per cent of this yardage went into women's and children's dress and underwear fabrics; 11 per cent into men's and boys' shirt, pajama and underwear fabric; nine per cent into suitings, slackings and work clothing fabrics; and the remaining 45 per cent into other uses.

Loaning Policy On Cotton Criticized

According to William H. Suttentfield, vice-president and general sales manager of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., users of cotton goods evidently will have to contend with continued high cost of raw cotton until the farmers themselves realize that the current Government loaning policy may prove disastrous. Addressing a luncheon meeting of the textile committee during the annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in Chicago last month, Mr. Suttentfield told the group that the

loan value to be set July 15 on the 1949 cotton crop no doubt will witness very little change from that now prevailing and predicted that the 1950 crop was likely to have the same loan percentage as 1949. He expressed the opinion that mechanical pickers would prove the savior of raw cotton but this would not be evident during the two years ahead. R. D. Barnes of Bauer, & Black, Chicago, chairman of the textile committee, presided at the luncheon meeting which was attended by 29 persons.

Depreciation Allowances Hurting Industry

Inadequate federal allowances for the depreciation of machinery are handicapping efforts of the cotton and rayon textile manufacturing industry to complete the modernization necessary for successful operations under present competitive conditions, Ellison S. McKissick, chairman of the board of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, asserted this month.

"Further modernization is essential to enable the industry to produce profitably," Mr. McKissick stated. "Many mills are already operating dangerously near or even at the break-even point and others are running below it. Mills which have not been able to modernize fully are finding it increasingly difficult to compete successfully and obviously no mill can operate for long at the break-even point. Reasonable earnings are essential to provide funds for replacing obsolescent machinery and thus maintain production and jobs."

The Textile Information Service estimates that although capital expenditures and commitments for modernization

reached \$700,000,000 in the four years of 1945 through 1948, many millions more are needed to complete the job. In the South, where approximately 80 per cent of the industry's spindles are located, the Textile Information Service estimates that the modernization programs of many mills are still incomplete.

Textile manufacturers would like to follow President Truman's recent urging of "all industry to modernize," but they point out one serious handicap to further modernization in the textile industry is found in prevailing Treasury allowances for depreciation of textile machinery. As shown in a recent analysis of the textile engineering firm of Ralph E. Loper Co., the present cost of textile machinery averages 300 per cent higher than it did in 1936. Over that period even full depreciation under present Federal allowances would cover only about one-quarter of the actual cost of replacement at current textile machinery prices. One example cited by the Textile Information Service is the case of a company which purchased a number of cards in 1916 for \$466 each. Over a 30-year period the company wrote off full depreciation, \$466 for each machine, but by 1946 the company had to purchase new cards for delivery in 1947 and 1948, and the last price paid was \$3,368.

"The industry needs the government's co-operation badly in this depreciation matter," Mr. McKissick asserted. A new base is needed for figuring allowances. Consideration should be given also to the fact that because of many improvements in recent years, old machinery becomes obsolescent more rapidly now than it did in the past, and to survive under competitive conditions in the face of high materials and labor costs the mills must modernize fully. The welfare

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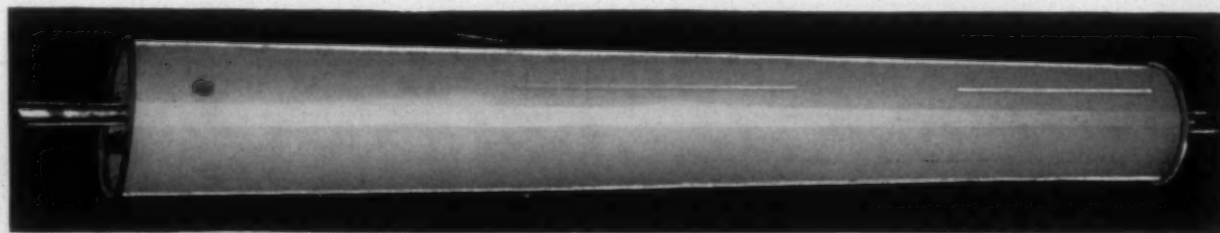
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of this industry is vital not merely because of the invested interests of mill owners and stockholders, but because of its importance to the national economy and the thousands of jobs that it maintains."

Piedmont A. A. T. C. C. Holds Outing

The Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists held its annual outing at Myrtle Beach, S. C., last month and named the following officers: Robert H. Smith of High Point (N. C.) Chemical Mfg. Co., chairman; Edwin A. Briggs of Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C., vice-chairman; W. Chester Cobb of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Charlotte, N. C., secretary; R. Hobart Souther of Cone Finishing Co., Greensboro, N. C., treasurer; and Arthur R. Thompson of Ciba Co., Inc., Charlotte, custodian. Elected councilors were D. C. Newman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Charlotte, and P. E. Smith of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C. Named to the sectional committee were J. C. Whitt of Standard Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.; J. C. King of Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; C. C. Cayce of General Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte; and J. Leon Moore of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Charlotte.

Two New Synthetic Fibers Announced

Two new synthetic fibers, one made from cottonseed protein and the other from chemically modified cellulose, have been produced experimentally by government scientists at the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces.

The cottonseed-protein fiber, says Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the bureau, may enable cotton plants to serve as a dual source of clothing and other textile products. It is about three-fourths as strong as wool when dry, feels soft to the hand, and has good dyeing characteristics. Natural color of the fiber is yellow or light orange. Its wet strength is about 40 per cent of the dry strength. A public-service patent was recently granted on the laboratory's process for making this textile from cottonseed.

The other new fiber is spun from sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (a soluble compound made from wood or cotton cellulose) and the salts of certain metals, including lead, copper and aluminum. It is colorless or lightly tinted, depending on the metal used. This unusual fiber will dissolve in soapy water or other weak alkali solutions. Because of this property it is useful as a "scaffolding" fiber in the weaving of novel fabrics from various textiles. Its dry strength—about equal to that of wool and slightly less than half that of cotton—is adequate for this purpose.

Neither of these fibers, Dr. Hilbert points out, is a competitor of cotton, the country's chief textile material. Their potential future lies in their suitability for special uses. In blends with conventional fibers—cotton, wool, rayon, nylon—cottonseed-protein fiber may provide fabrics with new or improved qualities, perhaps including better absorptiveness, increased softness or elasticity, and added suppleness or draping characteristics, if these qualities are desired.

The metal-carboxymethyl-cellulose fibers should find uses similar to those of the alginate fibers (made from alginic acid, a constituent of seaweed) now being produced in

England, which are also soluble in weak alkali solutions. Alginate fibers have been found suitable for use as a spacing agent—to provide the so-called "missing threads"—in specially woven fabrics. They can also be used as supporting threads for fine worsted yarns in making light-weight wool fabrics that could not otherwise be woven. Alkali-soluble fibers have a number of other possible applications for overcoming problems encountered in weaving mohair, very fine wool, and other textiles, and particularly in making open-work or sheer fabrics from certain materials. Potential uses for such fabrics include fine handkerchiefs, unusual scarves or dress materials, and various types of decorative goods. Methods of spinning the Southern Laboratory's two new fibers are similar in many respects to the extrusion or spinnerette system used in making rayon and other synthetic textiles.

In the case of fiber from cottonseed protein, the process depends on a special acid treatment applied to the protein obtained from solvent-extracted cottonseed meal having a low oil content. The acid treatment is necessary because of the complex chemical make-up of the protein. Methods that are highly successful in preparing fiber from soybeans, peanuts, and other vegetable protein sources fail to produce cottonseed protein dispersions that can be spun. The new process developed at the Southern Laboratory changes the structure of the protein, corrects its tendency to jell or lump in untreated dispersions, and makes it suitable for spinning. So far as the department knows, this process—covered by U. S. Patent No. 2,462,933—is the first ever patented for treating cottonseed protein to make it spinnable. The patent, like all those issued to the Regional Research Laboratories, is assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture for licensing to the public free of charge.

In making metal-carboxymethyl-cellulose fibers, a solution of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose in water is extruded through a spinnerette into a bath containing the salts of one or another of several heavy metals. The possibility of spinning useful fibers in this way was discovered at the laboratory during studies of a chemical process (called "partial carboxymethylation" and now patented) for increasing the absorbency of cotton.

These two new fibers are the most recent of a number of synthetic textiles developed by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. The bureau's Northern Regional Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., made a fiber from zein, a protein of corn, that is now in large-scale commercial production. Curled casein filament, made from milk protein and now used by a large industrial concern in the manufacture of carburetor air filters, is a development of the Eastern Regional Laboratory in Philadelphia. The Western Regional Laboratory has demonstrated the feasibility of producing fiber from keratin, a protein of chicken feathers, and industry is currently investigating its commercial possibilities. And the Southern Regional Laboratory, besides the two new fibers described above, has developed a peanut-protein fiber that also shows industrial promise.

Study Performance Standards For Rayon

Manufacturers of rayon fabrics and retailers who sell rayon materials to the public were warned recently to take action that will "demonstrate to the whole country that we are capable of self-regulation" and "strengthen our position as free enterprisers in our relations with the government



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and public." This challenge was made by J. D. Runkle, vice-president and general manager of Crowley-Milner Co., Detroit, Mich., in his opening speech as chairman of a new committee on Rayon Finished Fabrics, which held its organization meeting June 16 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. The committee, sponsored by the National Retail Dry Goods Association under the procedure of the American Standards Association, is planning to develop a series of performance standards for rayon fabrics for different uses. The committee expects that its work will give information that will make it possible for anyone to tell whether the rayon material she is buying is suitable for a dress, for a bathing suit, for upholstery materials, for a man's shorts, or a woman's evening gown.

As a basis for this work, the American Viscose Corp. is making available the results of its 19 years' research on standards of performance of rayon fabrics.

"It is not this or that set of standard technical provisions that may be considered by this committee that is at stake," Mr. Runkle declared at the committee's opening session. "What is at stake and what is on trial is the ability of free enterprise to respond to the need of the buying public for informative labeling and minimum requirements for the rayon industry. The rayon industry, young and modern, is fully aware that the public demand is of paramount importance to its success and progress."

Foster Co. Honors Veteran Employees

The second annual meeting and dinner of the 25-year club of Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass., was held June 24 at the Westfield Country Club. Sixty-one employees who have served the company for 25 years or more were honored. Steak and lobster dinners were served and entertainment was provided after the dinner. The highlight of the evening was the presentation of a diamond pin signifying 50 years of service to James T. Hill, foreman of the open wind erecting floor. He was also given a gold wrist watch. Miss Inez L. Pomeroy, who prior to her recent retirement had been with the company 33 years, was also presented with a gift. W. C. Chisholm, president of Foster Machine Co., presented the pins and H. L. Muschamp, director of Muschamp Taylor, Ltd., Manchester, England, Foster's Eu-



CELLOPHANE WRAP DOES THE JOB—When Kessler Undies and Woolies, Chicago manufacturer of underwear, introduced its new non-slip crib sheet they wanted it to do three things—show the product, give the prospective customer as much information as possible, including an illustration of how to use the crib sheets, and keep the crib sheet free from soiling through handling. The overwrap designed by the Traver Corp. of Chicago is printed in two colors, light blue and dusty rose, and has proven a real asset to the merchandising of this item.

ropean representative, spoke briefly, comparing working conditions in the United States and England.

Statistics Reporting Due For Changes

The U. S. House of Representatives has approved and sent to the White House legislation designed to improve the collection of cotton statistics. The House bill, passed by the Senate without opposition, amends an April 2, 1924, act to make these major changes in the statistical work.

(1) Permit cotton mill operators to prepare cotton consumption and mill activity reports on the basis of business months, rather than calendar months.

(2) Remove the mandatory provision of the 1924 bill requiring that the census director mail copies of cotton reports to all cotton ginner, manufacturers, warehousemen and all daily newspapers.

(3) Provide for issuance of cotton ginning reports on a governmental work day. Some of the dates prescribed in the 1924 act, a Senate committee had claimed, "occasionally fall on a Saturday or other non-work day."

Coleman Reports On Textile Accidents

Over 85 per cent of the accidents in textile plants, according to a recent survey by Robert F. Coleman, Inc., supervisors of workman's compensation self-insurance, result not from the failure of machines but from the failure of a worker. The survey, which covered industrial accidents in a typical group of self-insured plants from January to December, 1948, throughout the textile industry was initiated by Ernest S. Oberdorf, president of Robert F. Coleman.

Although the textile industry is composed of many types of plants and mills, the Coleman survey shows clearly that most accidents are caused by worker's inattention, lack of knowledge and instruction, and lack of caution. The largest single factor in the accident rate is inattention; this is responsible for over 37 per cent of industrial injuries.

One mill covered in the survey reported 202 accidents during 1948. Of these only 9.02 per cent were attributable to unsafe conditions existing in the factory, while 90.92 per cent were the result of unsafe practices by the workers. In another textile plant with a record of only 51 accidents for 1948, 94.22 per cent were caused by unsafe accident practices and only three could be attributed to mechanical defects or unguarded conditions.

Commenting on the survey Mr. Oberdorf said: "The high incidence of what might be termed psychological accidents should really not have been a surprise to any of our clients for month after month our regular analysis of accidents in their mills have shown that the major causes of industrial injury are slips and falls, improper lifting and pulling of heavy objects, bumping against machinery and other workers, and being caught between moving objects through the careless handling of materials. This survey," he continued, "has brought into sharp focus the necessity for a revision and intergration of our accident control program so that proper emphasis can be given to accident control through leadership. Control of accidents lies ultimately with the men in the shop. The responsibility for safety lies with the men's immediate superior, the foreman. By working with him to develop true safety consciousness and leadership we believe that it is possible to slash psychological accidents. Safety is in the mind!"

Cotton Acreage Up 14 Per Cent

The United States Department of Agriculture has reported that 26,380,000 acres of cotton were in cultivation on July 1. This is an increase of 14.2 per cent over a year ago.

No forecast on production was given and none will be made until next month, but the crop would be about 14,770,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight if the yield per acre equalled the five-year (1944-48) average of 269 pounds. At last year's yield of 311 pounds to the acre, the crop would be 16,490,000 bales.

Production last year was 14,868,000 bales compared with a ten-year average of 12,014,000 bales. The acreage planted to cotton last year was 23,110,000 acres compared with 22,015,000 for the ten-year average. The department had set a planting goal of 21,984,000 acres for this year's crop.

The big acreage indicated by the report foreshadowed a new cotton surplus and a return in 1950 to pre-war acreage allotments and marketing quotas to hold down production. The acreage planted to American-Egyptian cotton was put at 6,000 acres compared with 4,000 last year and 6,520 for the ten-year average.

June Consumption Tops May's

The Bureau of the Census has reported that 600,495 bales of lint cotton were consumed during June, compared with 580,078 during May of this year and 800,347 during June of 1948.

Cotton consumed during June included: in cotton-growing states, 538,091 bales, compared with 521,525 in May this year, and 702,805 in June of last year; and for the 11-month period, 6,567,289 bales compared with 7,692,718 in the corresponding period a year ago; in the New England states, 49,670 bales, compared with 45,904 and 80,154; and for the 11-month period, 619,415 bales compared with 833,823.

Consumption for the 11 months ended June 30 totaled 7,342,735 bales, compared with 8,726,930 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Cotton on hand June 30 included: in consuming establishments, 1,056,697 bales, compared with 1,734,787 a year ago; in public storage and at compresses, 4,406,536 bales, compared with 1,676,082 a year ago.

Cotton on hand June 30 included: in consuming establishments, in cotton-growing states 901,685 bales, compared with 1,416,944 a year ago; and in the New England states 118,028 bales compared with 260,217.

Cotton spindles active during June included: in cotton-

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growing states, 15,731,000 compared with 15,992,000 for May this year, and 16,906,000 for June last year; and in the New England states 3,390,000 compared with 3,498,000 and 4,160,000. Cotton spindles active during June numbered 19,464,000 compared with 18,882,000 during May this year, and 21,473,000 during June last year.

Spinning Activity Figures Show Increase

The cotton-spinning industry operated during June at 95.8 per cent of capacity on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis. This compared with 93.8 per cent during May this year, and 130.9 per cent during June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 totaled 23,648,000, of which 19,464,000 were active consuming cotton on the last working day of the month, compared with 23,782,000 and 19,862,000 for May this year, and 23,779,000 and 21,479,000 a year ago.

Active spindle hours for spindles consuming cotton for June totaled 7,506,000,000 for May this year and 10,320,000,000 last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 included: in cotton-growing states, 18,443,000, of which 15,731,000 were active, compared with 18,464,000 and 15,992,000 for May this year, and 18,335,000 and 16,915,000 a year ago. In New England states, 4,737,000 and 3,390,000, compared with 4,832,000 and 3,498,000 in May and 4,931,000 and 4,157,000 last year.

Active spindle hours for spindles consuming cotton for June included: in cotton-growing states, 6,429,000,000, compared with 6,311,000,000 in May this year and 8,566,000,000 a year ago, and in New England states, 992 million and 956 million and 1,618,000,000.

Ray Bell Optimistic About Market

Low prices, reduced inventories among distributors, and meager forward commitments of buyers with the mills are creating a basic groundwork for a successful revival in market confidence in cotton textiles. W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, stated recently. Mr. Bell pointed to the prevailing high unit volume of retail sales activity and its sharp contrast with the deep cut in production now being made by the mills, a consequence of extreme caution in forward purchasing, as indicating a fundamental condition "which would afford firm ground for a quick turn for the better on any reassertion of demand."

So deeply is production being cut that, unless the trend soon reverses, the availability of cotton goods per capita for 1949 could compare with depression lows. In 1948, Mr. Bell stated, 67.92 square yards per capita were made, against

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67 square yards in 1939. A ten per cent production drop this year, with our increased population, would afford only 62 yards per capita or "less than in any year except the depression years 1938 and 1930-1935." A 20 per cent drop would afford only 55 yards, closely in line with "the most depressed periods in the last 20 years." Such a condition, he pointed out, is inconsistent with our current national employment of 58,694,000 people and a personal income rate last reported at \$213.7 billions.

Reporting in the association's annual publication, "Ten Years of Cotton Textiles," Mr. Bell reviewed in detail cotton textile trends in the post-war period to date. He noted that while 1948 production of 10,863,129,000 square yards was 220,254,000 short of the 1947 peacetime record, due to a sharp export decline more goods were supplied to the domestic market even than in 1947. In the period of falling prices dating from the beginning of 1948, mills produced at a record rate until late in the year when profits neared the vanishing point and curtailment was forced upon them. Production since has fallen sharply, with 13 per cent less goods made in the first quarter of 1949 than in first quarter 1948, while in subsequent months cotton consumption has been down 26 to 28 per cent. In five months of 1949 to date there has been a loss of 928,000 bales in cotton consumption from a year ago.

Striking out at cautious buying and avoidance of inventory on the part of distributors and retailers, Mr. Bell noted that a healthy caution during 1948 had been carried in 1949 "to an extreme which threatens to limit consumer access to the goods he wants, in the quantities and varieties to which he is entitled, if in many cases it does not already mean lost

sales and consequently diminished volume. There are many indications," he said, "that the point has been reached where future benefits will come more readily from expanded selling than from over-cautious buying. With risks of inventory depreciation reduced to a minimum, restricted trade inventories and negligible future commitments could prove a costly gamble."

In the past 18 months, Mr. Bell said, virtually every cotton fabric has been swept into the vortex of declining prices. The 17 basic gray cloth constructions reported by the government have fallen 36.1 per cent or 34.61 cents per pound since December, 1947. Print cloths have fallen 52.2 per cent or 70.36 cents a pound in the same period. Less sensitive items in the textile economy have likewise undergone drastic declines. Pipelines of distribution which the industry labored to fill over a two-year period are rapidly re-emptying under extreme buyer caution.

Values are scraping the level reflecting fixed costs and there is, Mr. Bell said, no possibility of such costs, as reflected by government supported cotton prices and the existing plateau of wage rates, easing. Thus, until better demand appears, the most effective course mills can follow toward the recreation of confidence is to limit production to the effective demand reflected in day-to-day buying.

The association's ten-year chart of cotton textile statistics accompanying the report gave the following market statistics in square yards for 1948: Production, 10,863,129,000; Exports, 940,455,000; Imports, 31,745,000; Available for Domestic Consumption, 9,954,419,000; Available Per Capita, 66.87. Data on spindles in place, new installations, and spindle operations also are included.

TEN YEARS OF COTTON TEXTILES

Data assembled by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York from Bureau of the Census reports and information obtained through the courtesy of machinery manufacturers. Cloth production for 1940 has been estimated from spindle hour activity and the 1939 census. Cloth production for 1941 is WPB estimate of June 29, 1942 which is the basis used for calculating subsequent years, through 1946. Cloth production for 1947 and 1948 is based on 1947 census.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
EQUIPMENT										
COTTON SYSTEM SPINDLES										
Spindles in place at beginning of year	25,994,676	24,940,204	24,504,490	24,157,306	23,757,844	23,342,922	23,105,942	23,787,000*	23,928,000*	23,727,000*
Increase or decrease from preceding year	709,800	1,054,472	435,714	347,184	399,462	414,922	236,980	681,058	141,000	201,000
New installation, additions and replacements	349,416	414,974	449,848	210,456	7,752	82,736	323,688	323,056	416,555	607,358
OPERATION										
CONSUMING COTTON ONLY										
Spindles active at any time during year ending July 31st	23,731,050	23,585,938	23,389,454	23,607,508	23,429,252	23,018,828	22,674,852	22,586,512†	22,779,743†	22,340,617†
Spindles idle or active on other fibers during same period	2,263,626	1,354,266	1,115,036	549,798	328,592	324,094	431,090	1,219,880	1,147,963	1,386,383
Average number of active spindles based on twelve monthly reports	22,317,552	22,410,966	22,955,205	23,051,400	22,744,106	22,332,080	22,018,529	21,933,578†	22,113,833†	21,846,617†
Intermittent spindles (being the difference between average active spindles and those active at some time during year)	1,413,498	1,174,972	434,249	556,108	685,146	686,748	656,323	652,934	665,910	494,000
Percentage relation of average active spindles to spindles in place	85.85%	89.86%	93.68%	95.42%	95.75%	95.67%	95.29%	92.21%	92.42%	92.07%
Spindle hours run	92,570,738,000	98,279,419,000	121,968,362,000	133,536,052,000	125,413,065,000	114,984,489,000	107,354,187,000	109,474,292,000	116,040,000,000	115,772,000,000
Hours run per average active spindle	4,148	4,385	5,313	5,793	5,514	5,149	4,876	4,991	5,247	5,299
MARKET										
Production in square yards	9,044,979,000	9,601,899,000	11,327,903,000	12,204,611,000	11,569,224,000	10,572,421,000	9,779,238,000	10,171,225,000	11,083,383,000	10,863,129,000
Exports in square yards	367,466,000	357,925,000	586,739,000	447,850,000	538,462,000	638,096,000	672,789,000	774,945,000	1,468,009,000	940,455,000
Imports in square yards	111,817,000	84,344,000	61,148,000	17,643,000	19,764,000	11,188,000	79,879,000	44,514,000	15,958,000	31,745,000
Available for domestic consumption	8,789,330,000	9,328,318,000	10,802,312,000	11,774,404,000	11,050,526,000	9,945,513,000	9,186,328,000	9,440,794,000	9,631,332,000	9,954,419,000
Population at July 1st	131,200,000	131,970,000	133,203,000	134,665,000	136,497,000	138,083,000	139,585,000	141,235,000	144,034,000	146,571,000
Available for per capita consumption in square yards	67.00	70.68	81.10	87.43	80.96	72.02	65.81	66.84	66.87	67.92

* Includes cotton system spindles on other fibers.

New Worsted Spinning System Reported

A worsted spinning process that is reported to be undergoing final, secret tests in Yorkshire, is acclaimed by British research scientists as marking the most revolutionary advance in wool processing since the spinning jenny was invented nearly 200 years ago.

The inventor is Air Vice-Marshall Geoffrey Ambler, now connected with a leading Bradford spinning firm. The invention, based on high-speed drafting, is supposed to simplify and accelerate spinning by eliminating four present processes. It is expected to reduce spinning costs and release numerous operatives for other work, it is held, as well as produce more even yarn.

Existing plants are not rendered obsolete, either, as the invention is an appliance easily fitted to existing machinery. The new method differs from the American high-speed spinning system recently developed and from the centrifugal system.

In March, 1946, Air Vice-Marshall Ambler studied the fundamentals of drafting and, after nine months of calculations, had certain apparatus made and fitted to a spinning frame in order to test his theories. The results showed an

increase of drafts from six to 60 when spinning merino wool. Full-sized spinning frames equipped with the apparatus are now in operation and the new device permits drafts covering the range from 20 to 200 when spinning worsted on orthodox frames.

The apparatus is being produced by Rose Bros., Ltd., Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, and the sale and installation of the equipment will be handled by Prince-Smith and Stells, Ltd., of Birlington Shed, Keighley, Yorkshire, England. The latter firm has developed a new system of roving, spinning, and twisting machinery, which opens up far-reaching possibilities for the centrifugal spinning of all dry fiber yarns.

Not only has the art of weaving fine rugs been perpetuated in Persia, but through the centuries many of its skilled craftsmen have migrated to other countries. In the sixteenth century many Persian weavers, at the invitation of Emperor Akbar of India, went to that country to establish rug-making centers. Later Persian weavers migrated to China, Egypt and other countries of the Orient. But Persia—now Iran—still retains its leadership in rugmaking, and some of the world's finest rugs are still produced in that country.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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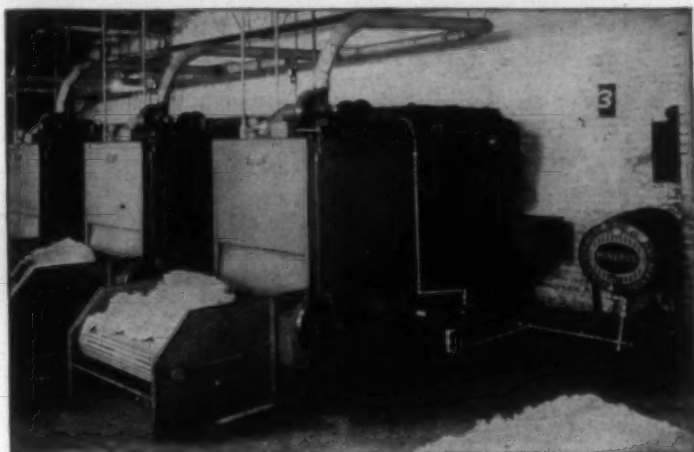
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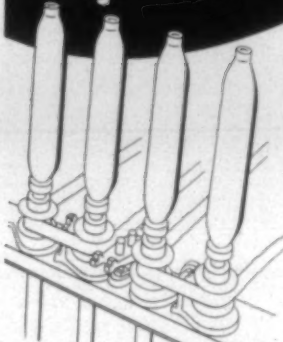
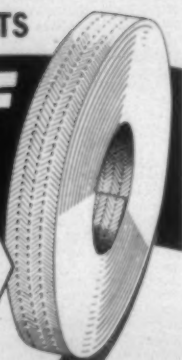
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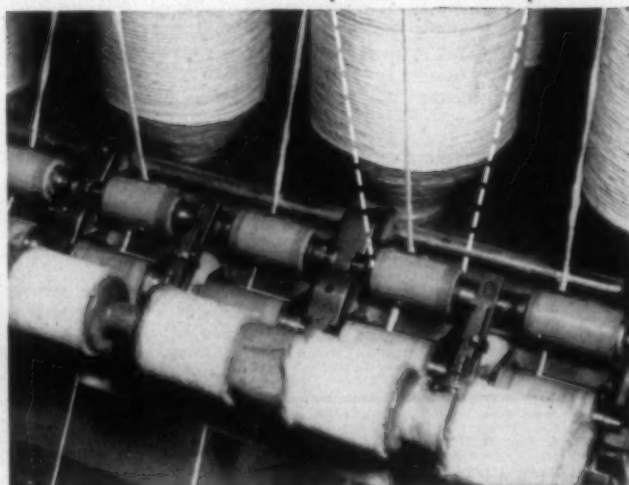
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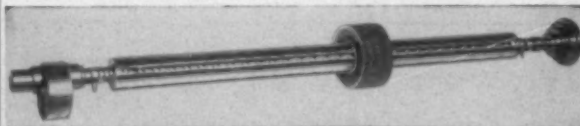
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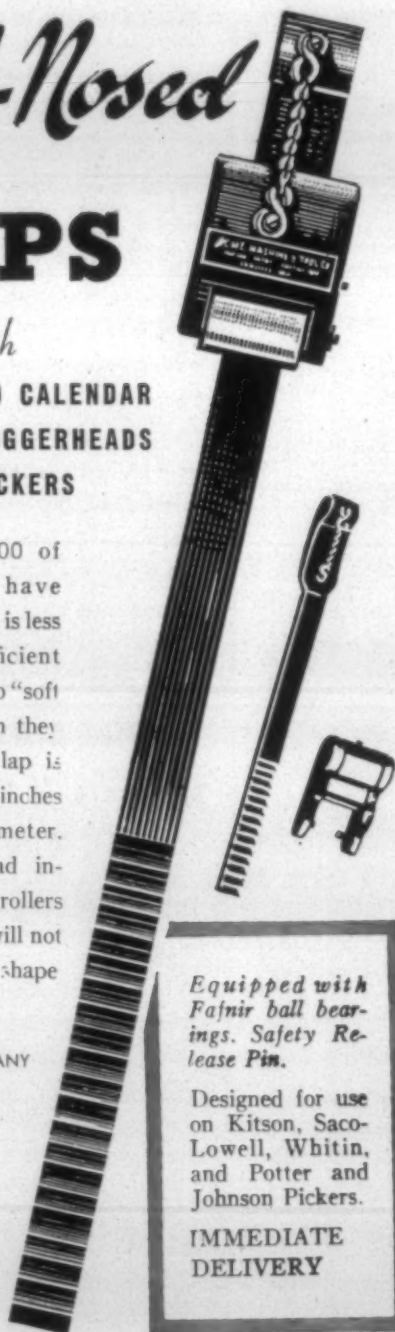
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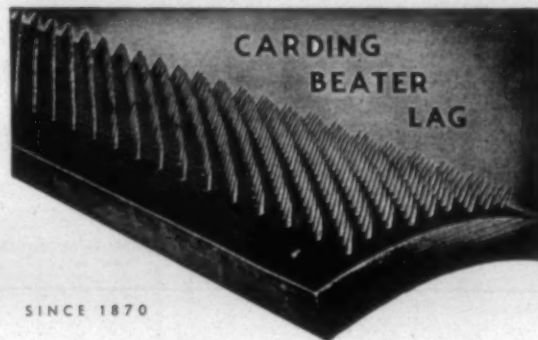


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— TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED —

PERSONAL NEWS

Wallace Splawn, assistant superintendent of Saratoga Victory Mills at Albertville, Ala., until the plant was closed, is now residing at 10 Third Avenue (Judson), Greenville, S. C. He expects to announce his future plans shortly.

W. J. Aldridge, one of the oldest officers of Mandeville Mills, Inc., Carrollton, Ga., in point of service, has been elected vice-president of the firm. J. R. Newell has been named president and treasurer, R. G. Neal manager and W. L. Lassiter secretary.

R. C. McCall, Sr., president and treasurer of Pinnacle Mills, has been elected president of the Easley (S. C.) Rotary Club. Ellison S. McKissick, president and treasurer of Alice Mfg. Co., has been named a director of the club.

J. D. Whitt, with Cone Mills Corp. for the past 44 years, has retired as master mechanic of the firm's Proximity Plant at Greensboro, N. C. He has been succeeded by Russell O. Combs, and Luther C. Hill has been named second hand in the machine shop.

Ray Warner has been promoted from superintendent to manager of Clearwater (S. C.) Finishing Co., a division of United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc. He succeeds William Tournquist, now with Rock Hill (S. C.) Finishing Co.

W. H. Morrow, associated with Efrid Mfg. Co. at Albemarle, N. C., for 30 years, has retired as assistant vice-president and assistant treasurer of the firm. Since joining the firm in 1919, he has successively held positions as assistant secretary, secretary, and assistant vice-president and assistant treasurer.

Following the recent acquisition of Santee Textile Mills, Bamberg, S. C., by a group of South Carolinians, Charles S. Henerey has been re-elected president. Norman H. Bull of Cameron has been named vice-president, P. J. Zeigler of Bamberg has been elected secretary, and J. D. Copeland of Bamberg is the new chairman of the board of directors.

James T. Farrow, an Auburn graduate, has been appointed associate professor of textile engineering at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

W. A. Graham Clark, chief of the textile division of the United States Tariff Commission, will retire next month after more than 40 years of government service. Before joining the commission he was treasurer and general manager of various textile mills in North Carolina. He is the author of *Clark's Weave Room Calculations*, a new edition of which he will continue to work on upon his retirement. He is an older brother of John W. Clark, president and treasurer of Locke Cotton Mills Co. (Concord, N. C.) and Randolph Mills, Inc. (Franklinville, N. C.), as well as a younger brother of David Clark, editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

William L. Manning is retiring at the end of this month as president, general manager and a director of Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., but will continue to serve Rosemary and Simmons Co. (the parent firm) as a consultant, and also will retain the presidency of Roanoke Bank & Trust Co. Mr. Manning joined Rosemary in 1904. His successor as president of Rosemary will be Frank C. Williams, already president, treasurer and manager of Patterson Mills Co. and Roanoke Mills Co. (other operating subsidiaries at Roanoke Rapids)

as well as vice-president, director and general manager of all textile mill operations for Simmons Co. Gordon A. Berkstresser, vice-president of Roanoke and Rosemary, will be made operating manager of the latter mill and will become assistant general manager to Mr. Williams. J. W. Sears has been elected a director of Roanoke and assistant manager of Mill No. 2. A. E. Akers has been made assistant secretary of Roanoke and D. E. Bennett assistant manager of Mill No. 2. J. R. Meikle has been named assistant manager at Patterson, and W. L. Medlin, previously assistant secretary at Roanoke, was named assistant to the president at all three mills.

Herman J. Jones, who has been division manager at Charlotte, N. C., for H & B American Machine Co., is joining Saco-Lowell Shops Aug. 1 as selling agent out of the Atlanta, Ga., office. . . . As noted previously, J. W. Hubbard has been transferred by Saco-Lowell from Atlanta to Charlotte as selling agent, and H. M. Walsh has been transferred from Atlanta to Charlotte as Southern service manager.

George A. Smith of Greensboro, N. C., head of the Burlington Mills Corp. quality control laboratory, has been made chairman of a committee formed by the National Research Council to screen and arrange for testing of suiting fabrics to be recommended for inclusion as authorized U. S. Army Summer uniform fabrics. Other committee members are A. Anthony of J. P. Stevens & Co., Dean Herman A. Dickert of the Georgia Tech textile school, Otto J. Haufe of Turner, Halsey & Co., F. E. Nutter of Goodall Sanford Co., and Ames Stevens of Ames Worsted Co.

Russell B. Newton, previously vice-president and general superintendent of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., has been made executive vice-president of the organization following a recommendation by George S. Harris, president and treasurer, who continues ill from a lung infection. Mr. Newton came from Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., in 1941 to succeed the late George W. Robertson as general superintendent, and in 1942 was made vice-president in charge of manufacturing. . . . F. E. Bozeman, Jr., superintendent of maintenance at Dan River's Schoolfield Division, is now maintenance superintendent of the Riverside Division also.

OBITUARIES

Thomas G. Orr, 61, textile designer for the Republic Cotton Mills Division of J. P. Stevens & Co. for many years, died recently at Great Falls, S. C. He is survived by his widow, a brother and two children.

Louis J. Figg, 53, supervisor of the industrial laboratory of Tennessee Eastman

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Corp., died this month at Kingsport, Tenn. He was a member of a number of professional societies, and was a leader in the Northeast Tennessee Section of the American Chemical Society.

MILL NEWS

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Nearing completion is a brick and steel, two-story addition to Wennonah Cotton Mills Co. costing \$75,000 exclusive of machinery. New Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co. beam and package units will be installed, along with all equipment in the present dye house. The addition will contain 18,000 square feet of floor space and will be ready for occupancy about Aug. 15. In the plant's weaving department, 45 new Crompton & Knowles looms will be installed within the next month, giving the mill a total of 466.

ANNISTON, ALA.—Indian Creek Mfg. Co., recently chartered in North Carolina with capital stock of \$100,000, is reported to have purchased Amber Mills, only last month sold by Rhodes-Rhyme Mfg. Co. to J. W. Abernathy of Newton, N. C.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—A textile mill currently may be purchased for approximately \$20 per spindle, as indicated by the recent disposition of Dallas Mfg. Co. The 53,000-spindle plant, said to be one of the best sheeting mills in the country, brought approximately one million dollars for the owners in an auction sale conducted on the premises by Samuel T. Freeman & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Crescent Corp., controlled by Jacob Ziskind, offered a high bid of \$500,000 for everything except real estate, but individual machinery bids when lumped together nearly doubled this amount and thus voided the Crescent bid. Elrod & Bufington of Boaz, Ala., secured the mill buildings for \$175,000 and village homes went for a total of \$84,000 to individuals and real estate firms. One of the more successful bidders was Sam Schwartz, used machinery dealer of Charlotte, N. C., who secured a good portion of the 1,274 looms at approximately \$25 each. Some 150 buyers attended the sale.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Both plants of Glenn Mills, Inc., have been awarded the North Carolina Department of Labor's Certificate of Safety Achievement for having done "an outstanding job of accident prevention" in 1948.



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Carter Traveler Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)	57	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (Manhattan Rubber Div.)	63
Charlotte Car Rental Service, Inc.	107	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (North Charleston Plant)	88
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	71	Ray, Chemical Co.	71
Ciba Co., Inc.	29	Raymond Service, Inc., Chas. P.	107
Clinton Industries, Inc.	72	Rhoads & Son, J. E.	57
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	17	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	54
Cole Mfg. Co., R. D.	101	Robert & Co., Associates	90
Coleman Co., Inc.	108	Ross & Witmer, Inc.	77
Crabb & Co., William	106	Roy & Son Co., B. S.	105
Creaman Steel Roller Machine Co.	101	Royce Chemical Co.	111
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	10	-S-	
Curran & Barry	96	Saco-Lowell Shops	26
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	69	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	86
-D-		Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	103
Dillard Paper Co.	16	Sirrine Co., J. E.	72
Draper Corp.	3	Smith & Son, E. E.	93
Dronsfeld Bros.	108	Solvay Sales Div. Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.	69
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I. (Dyestuffs Div.)	25	Sonoco Products Co.	2
-E-		Southern Electric Service Co.	65
Eaton, Paul B.	106	Southern Shuttles Div. (Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.)	30
-F-		Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	89
Ferguson Gear Co.	75	Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.	106
-G-		Staley Sales Corp., A. E.	41
Gastonia Mill Supply Co.	105	Standard Mill Supply	59
Gastonia Textile Sheet Metal Works, Inc.	18	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. and Southern Shuttles Div.	30
General Biochemicals, Inc.	107	Stevens & Co., Inc., J. P.	96
General Coal Co.	83	Stewart Machine Co.	88
Gilman Paint Co.	75	Sweet Co., H. C.	95
Gossett Machine Works	35	-T-	
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	51 and 54	Terrell Co., Inc., The	38
Greenville Belting Co.	106	Texas Co., The	Back Cover
-H-		Textile Apron Co.	101
Hamiltons, Inc.	95	Texize Chemicals, Inc.	78
Henley Paper Co.	45	Thomaston Mills	90
Hetherington & Sons, Inc., John	77	Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	15
Houghton Wool Co., The	72	Todd-Smith Banding Co., Inc.	99
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	20	Truitt Mfg. Co.	80
-I-		-U-	
Ideal Machine Co., Inc.	47	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	23
Industrial Electronics Corp.	63	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	77
Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc.	37	Universal Winding Co. (Atwood Division)	49
-J-		Uster Corp.	32
Jacobs Mfg. Co., The E. H. (Northern and Southern Divisions)	Front Cover	-V-	
Jenkins Metal Shops, Inc.	91	Valentine Co., J. W.	95
-K-		Vanderbilt Hotel	71
Keever Starch Co.	51	Veeder-Root, Inc.	5
Kimmel Machinery Co., Leon	106	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	36
Kluttz Machine & Foundry Co.	105	Vogel Co., Joseph A.	63
-L-		-W-	
Lambeth Rope Corp.	51	Watson & Hart	90
Landis, Inc., Oliver D.	99 and 105	Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Lamp Div.)	19
Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	71	White & Co.	43
Lewith Machinery Corp., Wilson	106	Whitin Machine Works	13
Loper, Ralph E.	99	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	95
Lubriplate Div., Fiske Bros. Ref. Co.	75	Wilkin & Matthews	87
		Wolf & Co., Jacques	66

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